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PRICE TWO CENTS

Boston Defeats Brooklyn in the Second Game 2 to 1

COMPLETE STORY OF BIG WORLD'S SERIES GAME AT BRAVES FIELD

Details of the Second Contest Between the Red Sox and Brooklyn Nationals Showing Just How Every Play Was Made

FIRST INNING

BROOKLYN—Johnston out on a fly to Walker. Daubert out on a foul fly to Gardner. Myers hit the ball to center field for a home run, the first home run of the series. Wheat out on fly to right field. One run, one hit, no errors.

BOSTON—Hooper out, Smith to Daubert. Janvrin out on a fly to center-field. Walker out on high foul fly to Daubert. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SECOND INNING

BROOKLYN—Cutshaw out, Gardner to Hoblitzell. Ruth deflecting the ball towards Gardner. Mowrey out on a liner to Janvrin. Olson struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Hoblitzell out, Olson to Daubert. Lewis singled over second. Gardner forced Lewis at second. Mowrey to Olson to Cutshaw. Gardner being safe at first. Gardner was out, Miller to Daubert, the Brooklyn catcher making a quick throw of a pitch-out by Smith. No runs, one hit, no errors.

THIRD INNING

BROOKLYN—Miller out, Scott to Hoblitzell. Smith doubled to right field and was thrown out when he tried to stretch it to three bases. Hooper, Walker to Scott. Johnston singled over second. Johnston was thrown out trying to steal second, Thomas to Janvrin. No runs, two hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Scott hit to left center for three bases. Thomas was out, Cutshaw to Daubert. Scott being held at third. Ruth out, Cutshaw to Daubert, Scott scoring on the play. Hooper was safe at first on an error by Cutshaw. Janvrin forced Hooper at second, Olson to Cutshaw. One run, one hit, one error.

FOURTH INNING

BROOKLYN—Daubert was given a base on balls. Myers hit into a fast double play, Scott to Janvrin to Hoblitzell. Wheat out, Ruth to Hoblitzell. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Walker out, Smith to Daubert. Hoblitzell received a base on balls. Lewis hit into a double play, Mowrey to Cutshaw to Daubert. No runs, no hits, no errors.

FIFTH INNING

BROOKLYN—Cutshaw struck out. Mowrey out, Janvrin to Hoblitzell. Olson singled to left field. Miller out on a fly to right. No runs, one hit, no errors.

BOSTON—Gardner out, Cutshaw to Daubert. Scott out, Mowrey to Daubert. Thomas hit to left field for three bases. Ruth struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

SIXTH INNING

BROOKLYN—Smith out, Scott to Hoblitzell. Johnston out, Gardner to Hoblitzell. Daubert struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Hooper out, Smith to Daubert. Janvrin out on a fly to Gardner. Cutshaw out, Scott to Hoblitzell. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SEVENTH INNING

BROOKLYN—Myers was out, Janvrin to Hoblitzell. The Brooklyn players' sacrifice Umpire Quigley's decision, claiming Myers beat Janvrin's throw, but the decision stood. Wheat also out, Janvrin to Hoblitzell. Cutshaw flied out to Hoblitzell. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Hoblitzell was given his base on balls. Lewis sacrificed him to second, Smith to Cutshaw, the latter covering first. Gainer batted for Gardner. McNally was put in to run for Hoblitzell. Gainer singled to left field to Walsh in center field. Myers out, Scott to Hoblitzell. No runs, no hits, no errors.

EIGHTH INNING

BROOKLYN—Mowrey singled to left. Olson sacrificed him to second. Thomas to Hoblitzell. Miller singled to center and went to second on Walker's throw to the home plate. Mowrey stayed at third, however, not attempting to score. Smith hit to short and Mowrey was run down between third and home. Scott to Thomas to Gardner to Ruth. Miller going to third and Smith to second. Johnston out, Ruth to Hoblitzell. No runs, two hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Thomas out, Daubert to Smith, who covered first. Ruth out on a high fly to Wheat in left field. Hooper out on a fly to right field. No runs, no hits, no errors.

NINTH INNING

BROOKLYN—Daubert out, Gardner to Hoblitzell. Myers out on a fly to Walker. Wheat out, Holtsell to Ruth.

SECOND WORLD'S SERIES GAME SCORE AT BRAVES FIELD

TEAMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
BOSTON	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Brookl	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BOSTON RUTH AND THOMAS Batteries										BROOKLYN SMITH AND MILLER				
UMPIRES: DINEEN, CONNOLY, O'DAY, QUIGLE														

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Monday—King Constantine has asked Prof. Sparidon Lambros to form a new cabinet. Professor Lambros has consented and has asked for 48 hours in which to select his cabinet. Until the present moment Professor Lambros has never taken part in politics. He is professor of history at Athens University, a writer of many historical books and one of first authorities on archaeology and Greek history. Though understood to be Germanophile, he is reputed not hostile to the Entente powers, and his foreign minister will probably be M. Jean Alexandropoulos, former Greek minister in Belgrade, who is pro-Entente.

Professor Andriades, professor of national economy at Athens University, who is also pro-Entente, is expected to be a member of the cabinet. It is understood that Professor Lambros will not be able to form a cabinet before Wednesday and in Liberal circles the prolonged delay in the matter of cabinet is considered due to the expectation that the delay will see the arrival of great German reinforcements in the Balkans which would put a different complexion on the question of Greek intervention.

Meantime, the revolutionary movement is being steadily organized and consolidated in the islands. M. Venizelos has had a most enthusiastic reception at Samos and Mytilene. His triumphal entry into Mytilene was made through streets lined with Greek regulars, reservists and volunteers. Every house was decorated with myrtle and ships and boats were also decorated. M. Venizelos will proceed immediately to Salonika.

The islands are now faced with difficulty in the matter of food supplies, as since the rupture with the Athens government flour is not forthcoming. The question will be one of the first to claim the attention of the provisional government.

As regards the Italian position in northern Epirus, the Italian minister last week visited M. Politis, director-general of the foreign office, and informed him that the occupation of the towns in northern Epirus by the Italians had the exclusive object of securing the safety of the Italian army of Valona by preventing the transport of contraband and stopping espionage. He insisted it was not to be regarded as altering the status of northern Epirus as outlined in the official declarations exchanged between Italy and Greece.

This correspondence was considered to be of a vital character at the present moment on account of the visit of the U-53 at Newport, R. I., Saturday, from which harbor she sailed later and aided in sinking several merchant ships. At the British embassy no further news has been received, other than that given out by the navy department. No steps will be taken in the case today by the embassy, it is understood, but instructions from London probably will be awaited.

Secretary Lansing refused to make any comment on the submarine raid or to state the position of the department in the case or indicate what the policy may be. So far as can be stated at the present time the United States has not committed itself to any fixed policy in the treatment of submarines in its ports. In the case of the Deutschland the government sent notices to the powers that it would treat each individual case on its own merits.

It is considered quite probable that the reply to the memorandum last week was along this line and consistent with the previous memorandum.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The German government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promises to the government of the United States, President Wilson said in a statement given out today upon the German submarine attacks off New England. The statement follows:

"The government will, of course, first inform itself as to all the facts that there may be no mistake or doubt so far as they are concerned, and the country may rest assured that the German government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promises to the government of the United States. I have no right to question their willingness to fulfill them."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

British Note Received Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While administration was made at the state department today that the government had received the memorandum from Great Britain advising against the entrance of submarines into neutral ports, and that a reply had been made, no comment would be offered on what the nature of the reply was.

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(Continued on page seven, column one)

GERMAN WAR LOAN Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—Count von Roeder, secretary to the treasury, informed the main Reichstag committee on Saturday that the fifth war loan had produced 10,590,000,000 marks while foreign subscriptions were not yet fully to hand. The total subscriptions to war loans, he added, thus exceeded 45,500,000,000 marks.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

HUNGARY DIVIDED ON DIRECTION OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

One Section Dissatisfied With Events, Other Accepts Course Followed by Germany

By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—It is difficult to describe the feeling of the Hungarian public in connection with the invasion of Transylvania on such a large scale. The effect of it at first was to induce a feeling of distress at the loss and at Hungary's impotence to prevent it. Then came justified anger at the action of the general staff in allowing the Romanians to occupy great tracts of territory in Transylvania without even opposing the invaders, and in sacrificing Hungarian pride and wealth to an enemy more despised than the Italians were last year. These feelings were intensified by the fact that Hungarian Honved divisions were fighting abroad in the defense of Hungary's allies, at a time when the very territory of Hungary was being invaded, although, according to the constitution, the Honveds were intended to defend the frontiers, and were not to be taken outside the kingdom. These facts, the neglect to provide for the defense of Transylvania, and the surprise created by the Rumanian declaration of war, tended to increase the bitterness in Hungary against those who hold the destinies of the country in their hands. When it became clear that the country would be invaded there arose everywhere an enthusiastic desire to defend it. The recruiting stations became the center of interest, and men and boys flocked to them in order to enlist voluntarily. Volunteer battalions were formed in almost every town, men of any age being enrolled. Everybody wanted to defend Transylvania, even those who for one reason or another enjoyed exemption from serving in the army.

A large section of politicians are quite dissatisfied with the course of events, and blame the foreign minister and the military authorities, while others, taking a wider view, accept the German contention that the first and foremost task is to carry on the war according to military requirements, irrespective of national sentiment. This means that the invasion of Transylvania was expected by the military authorities, whose plans are laid accordingly, and that the men employed elsewhere were needed more on the other fronts than in Hungary. The chief command is concentrated in the hands of the German imperial staff, who dominate in military matters, and send the Hungarian Honveds where they see fit, and not where the constitution orders them to be employed. On the declaration of war by Rumania it was necessary from the German staff's point of view to shorten the line; therefore a section of Transylvania had to be sacrificed, whether the Hungarians like it or not. The general staff saved something like 200 kilometers of line by retreating, and instead of defending a line of 600 kilometers in length they had thus to defend only 400 kilometers along the Transylvanian front. The defense of 200 kilometers requires 200,000 men, and this number was not to be found when the time arrived to defend the frontiers of Hungary. At first they excused the retreat, which allowed the Romanians to take possession of a great proportion of Transylvania without a blow, by explaining that they had prepared a better line inland that the Carpathians would have afforded. This only concealed the fact that they had no men available to defend the frontiers. In consequence the line had to be shortened. Nevertheless, the fact that Hungary had not 200,000 men available at a time when Hungarian Honveds were defending the whole of the Italian front, and a great part of the Austrian and German front in the north against the Russians, and when Hungary had 3,000,000 men in the field—the whole of her manhood in fact—was a severe blow to the Hungarian nation; hence the tumultuous scenes which took place in Parliament on Sept. 5.

As is evident, there are two distinct points of view in Hungary: one accepts the above position; the other accepts the military contention of the necessity for a single central command and argues that the Hungarian Honveds defend his own country whenever he is fighting, since by beating the Russians also beats the Romanians. The trouble is that national sentiment is always stronger than rational military reasoning, and those who resent the failure to defend Transylvania are in a great majority over those who accept the situation as it is. There seems to be little bitterness manifested in the press against the German command. All the anger of the people goes out against the premier, Count Tisza, and the minister for foreign affairs, who is held responsible for the unprepared state of affairs in Transylvania. They hold that if he had known, as he ought to have known, what was in store for Hungary from the direction of Rumania, the military authorities would have made their arrangements accordingly.

When the premier saw that national indignation ran high against his cabinet and the foreign minister, Baron Burian, he simply prorogued the Parliament for three weeks; hoping that during that time something would happen by which he could tranquillize the members of Parliament and the people. Unless some change takes place it is believed in Hungarian political circles that Count Tisza and his friend, Baron Burian, will at last have

to resign, or the indignation of the people will sweep them away from their positions. A member of Parliament said to the Peasti Naplo: "The sacrifices of Hungary during the war should have entitled her to more consideration on the part of the military authorities than has been dealt out to her over Transylvania. We have given our all and our best. We have given almost every able-bodied man to the common cause and in face of this we felt that we were entitled at least to have our frontiers adequately defended against hostile invasion. The authorities, on the other hand, only take military requirements into consideration. This is unjust, because we have given all we had from national sentiment, without any consideration for military necessities. If we had held their view we would have kept half a million at home ready for any emergency on our own frontiers. We trusted the military command to afford us protection when necessary, and in this we have been deceived. We believed that whatever we gave we would get back when we were in straits. When they wanted us to give men and money they appealed to our patriotism and national sentiment; now when we wish to be defended they appeal to our sense of military considerations. We are the losers either way, because we trusted the men placed in charge of our safety. They have deceived us and they will have to be made responsible for the deceit."

This expresses the sentiment of the majority of the people, and unless the future proves military considerations to have been justified, there will be great difficulty in dealing with the Hungarian Parliament when it meets.

CLYDE PROSPERITY SHOWN IN REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Clyde trust accounts for the past year show that the revenue for the year was £705,976, an increase over the previous year of £58,303. The expenditure charged to revenue was £626,867, which left a surplus of £79,108. The increase in revenue was derived mainly from dues on goods, which owing to the increase in rates, was up £46,956. The granary showed a gratifying additional income of £10,586. While there was a decrease in dues, owing to so many vessels being chartered by the government, a sum from the government was anticipated shortly in payment for accommodation afforded to vessels on national service.

Kingston Dock, which was destroyed by fire in 1914, had, the report stated, been reconstructed. This old dock, opened in 1867, would now enter on a new lease of life with wider quays, giving more floor space, larger sheds and greater depth of water, would accommodate bigger vessels and deal with heavier cargoes. It was felt in 1913, when the revenue reached the sum of £600,000, that milestone had been passed. It had taken nine years for the revenue to increase from £500,000 to £600,000, yet there were but three years later passing another milestone. It was another chapter of that "Romance of the Clyde," which was really the outcome of careful planning for the future needs of the shipping frequenting and to be attracted to their port. Sir Thomas Mason, chairman, said it was gratifying to them all that before the war began they were rather ahead of the requirements of the times, and had had the river widened and deepened so that the large ships, which were of so much use to the admiralty, could pass freely up and down, and the new ones could leave.

BRITISH RAID TO SECURE ABSENTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Throughout the country the police and the military authorities, acting in cooperation, have recently carried out a series of raids upon places of public resort, with the object of securing men eligible for military service who have failed to report themselves. Football matches, cinema shows, and military stations have been favored with these visits, but so far with very scanty results, and in consequence of serious inconvenience caused to those who, not having the necessary documents on their persons have been detained for a considerable time, this method of securing absences has received many expressions of disapproval. At 8 o'clock one morning the crowds of business men who come into the great terminus of Marylebone were considerably surprised to find all the exits in possession of the police and military. Each train as it arrived was diverted alongside a certain platform and the task of dividing the eligible from the ineligible was proceeded with. About 1500 men were detained and their documents were required of them. Those who could show their registration cards and certificates of exemption were allowed to follow those who were obviously ineligible for military service, but several were unable to proceed until the afternoon, when rescue parties arrived with the documents in response to urgent telephonic and telegraphic messages. The total result of the round-up, it is stated, was that one man was handed over to an escort for not reporting himself for service. Equally small results accrued from two raids on the Golders Green terminus of an underground tube. About 40 spectators at a football match at Reading were detained, but eventually released, and at another match in the north, the game was delayed through examination of the players' documents in the dressing rooms. Doncaster, Halifax, Hull, Rochdale, Nottingham, Glasgow, and Preston were also the scenes of operations.

GERMAN VIEW OF SITUATION WITH RUMANIA IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FRANKFORT, Germany.—An estimate of the military situation created by the intervention of Rumania, published by the Frankfurter Zeitung, evidently proceeded from an authoritative source, and was typical of the line of argument generally taken in Germany.

Rumania's intervention in the war, it began, occurs at a period and in military circumstances which unquestionably lead to an event serious in any case a part of its importance. Rumania was too prudent; she wanted gain without risk. The Rumanian government has thereby missed a much more suitable opportunity for the attack. The unity of the action of the Entente this summer could have been complete only if its attacks had been simultaneous. It is an inestimable victory of German military prowess to have presented this synchronizing of the offensive. The Rumanians began their great attack in June, the English and French dealt their blow on the Somme in July, the Italians attacked on the Isonzo in August, then Sarrail followed in the middle of the month, and Rumania now launches her military contribution into the battle. We need not discuss what would have happened if this entire fusillade, distributed over three months, had broken out within a week against all our fronts. Rather does it suffice us to know that we have prevented it. With the battle of Verdun the central powers began their series of counterstrokes against the plan of the Entente, which was being silently prepared. Thus there remained to our enemies only the possibility of strengthening the effect of belated operations by the costly dragging out of those already begun. This undoubtedly could not have been the original intention of the Entente: it wanted to launch an avalanche. It has sufficed.

Nevertheless, the article continued, the concentric pressure on all fronts was for the moment extremely severe. Rumania, however, it was pointed out, was the enemy's last trump, and the next few weeks and months would be decisive, for the enemy's maximum effort could not be sustained indefinitely. Hence if Germany and her allies exerted themselves to the utmost to resist this main attack of the late summer of 1916, and succeeded, as they would succeed, they would have finally decided the war in their favor. Viewed in this light, the intervention of Rumania meant liberation from a state of uncertainty that had hampered all concerned.

The military situation, which had become difficult for a time in consequence of events on the eastern front, the review proceeded, has been re-adjusted by means of the movements and alterations effected under Hindenburg's direction. The intervention of Rumania can alter nothing in this connection. In the battle of the Somme it has been clearly shown, after the suspense of the first few weeks, that we shall retain the upper hand throughout. Sarrail's offensive has been checked straightforwardly by the Bulgarian flanking movement, which is still progressing, and in the east the Turkish operations are successfully improving the strategic position of Turkey. The Rumanians will have difficulty in changing anything of this.

The article went on to admit that Rumania's intervention had, of course, lengthened the central powers' military frontiers by some 1200 kilometers, exposed Transylvania and other parts of Hungary on two flanks, left Sofia only 125 kilometers distant in a straight line from enemy territory, and rendered the Rumanian army a factor to be reckoned with. On the other hand, however, it pointed out, Rumania had from the beginning tied the hands of a large army of the central powers, which it had been necessary to set to watch her, and which would now be free to act. Rumania's declaration of war, it observed, will not impose upon us any weakening of important sections of our general front, not even if a Russian army effects a junction with her troops. On the other hand the long Rumania frontier may present new and inconvenient problems to the Entente.

It is no light matter, it concluded, for a new, well-equipped army to be moving against us after more than two years of war. The review, however, that has just been made, shows that while the Entente may rejoice over Rumania's adhesion, we shall with complete composure take steps we have long prepared and of the success of which we are confident. The quicker and the more energetic the better. But it is not we who are concerned about that.

In a leading article in the same issue the Frankfurter Zeitung wrote: The Entente's new Balkan plan, which comprises Russo-Rumanian cooperation, an offensive from Salonika, and perhaps a compulsory participation of Greece, again diverts the center of the world war to the southeast, and the outcome of this enterprise will perhaps decide the result of the war as a whole. If Russia sees that this card has been played in vain, she must become convinced that she can no longer continue to fight on her own account, but solely for the benefit of England.

SWEDISH PROHIBITED EXPORTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Swedish Board of Trade has decided to add the following articles to the list of goods the exportation of which from Sweden to all countries is forbidden, also is the transit through Sweden: Cork bark, cork waste, bottle cork not mounted, sensitized photographic post-cards, wheels with rubber tires for carriages.

GERMAN SHIPPING AFTER THE CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—Aprésos of the return of the Deutschland the Tagliche Rundschau has secured an interview with Herr Heineken, the director of the Norddeutsche Lloyd on the subject of German shipping after the conclusion of peace.

Herr Heineken predicted that, in view of the demand that prevailed, the importation of raw materials would make too great a claim on the tonnage available, unless considerations with regard to freight and so compelled the empire to place some check upon the same. He considered it desirable that representatives of German shipping circles should be given a full hearing during the preliminary discussion of the matter. With regard to exportation he did not expect so great a pressure at first, seeing that although the demand abroad was great, the stock of finished articles in Germany was no longer large enough to enable it to be covered immediately. One point of essential importance, Herr Heineken observed, was that it would be necessary to provide substitutes for certain sources of raw material that had been definitely lost to Germany in consequence of the war. Australia's metal output, for instance, which had been temporarily suspended, Miss Mary Macarthur, the able leader of the Women's Trade Union League, pointed out that the problem was not so simple as the congress seemed to think.

These new works had consequently been founded in the former country, the existence and rights of which no treaty of peace could alter. While fully appreciating, however, the degree of mutual animosity which the war would leave behind it, Herr Heineken declared that he did not look for a permanent threat to German trade after the war.

As far as tonnage is concerned, he concluded, we have so far suffered relatively little loss. All things considered, our position will be what it was before the war; we shall be armed for all emergencies. We have our new large passenger liners, of which the Zeppelin is already finished. The Hindenburg, Kolumbus and München will be ready soon, and we have a number of new large freight boats which have the advantage of having been built before the war, and therefore cheaply. Hence we shall have enough.

AIRMAN BRINGS DOWN ZEPPELIN IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The achievement of Lieutenant William Leete Robinson, of the Worcestershire regiment, and Royal Flying corps, in bringing down a raiding airship in the north of London, adds another distinction to the list of achievements which the newest arm of the service is compiling. It is a great tribute to the flying services and to their progress since the war began, that, as a certain aviator has said in a letter recently published, deeds which formerly would have been recognized by the award of the Victoria Cross or other decoration, have now become part of the ordinary routine and daily work of the flying man. Not since Lieutenant Warneford successfully bombed a Zeppelin off the coast of Flanders, however, have the deeds of the Flying corps and the Royal Naval air service been brought home to the British public in such a striking manner. For Lieutenant Robinson's successful fight took place over the heads of several millions of people in the capital of the British empire, and if they could not exactly see the details of this momentous combat, they were, at any rate those who were not in their beds, able to witness the fall of the first airship to be brought down on British soil.

The details of the fight are not to be obtained from the successful aviator himself, for the traditions of the British army prevent that. Brother officers, however, in their pride both of their friend and of their squadron are quite willing to speak of his deed. It appears that when the airships were reported to be approaching, Lieutenant Robinson, who had made several attempts on previous occasions to bring down a Zeppelin, ascended in a high-power biplane. A mist hampered observations, but nevertheless, more than one airplane ascended to the attack, against an opponent whose fighting capacity so far as armament went seemed immeasurably superior. Lieutenant Robinson sighted the airship, L 21, at a height of 10,000 feet, when he had been in the air for more than an hour. Apparently more than one airplane was engaged with the raider, and Lieutenant Robinson himself had previously had a shot at another, which had eluded him. The light craft, like birds on the wing, could be seen at intervals as they flashed through the beams of the searchlights, which were concentrated on the airship. Usually they kept out of the beams, taking cover in the outer darkness from the keen eyes behind the six guns with which the Schutte-Lanz airship was armed. Wheeling and banking round the big craft, the tiny attackers stuck to their objective despite the wriggling maneuvers of their opponent, as it tried to escape. A temporary cessation of gunfire to allow the aviators a clear field and the big raider was seen to break into flames at one end. The flames quickly spread along the envelope and the huge bulk of the machine was seen to tilt and sink to the earth, lighting up the sky as it fell.

The aviator returned to the aerodrome after a flight lasting more than two hours, with about a pint of petrol left in his tanks.

LABOR CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM IN RETROSPECT

Little Indication of Policy Labor Will Take in Expected Economic Crisis After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England.—The forty-eighth trade union congress which has just concluded its sittings, has been rather featureless. There have been no speeches of outstanding merit, and in only one debate did feeling run at all high. As to what the policy of labor is to be in the economic crisis which it is expected, peace will bring, the congress has given little indication.

Herr Heineken predicted that, with regard to exportation he did not expect so great a pressure at first, seeing that although the demand abroad was great, the stock of finished articles in Germany was no longer large enough to enable it to be covered immediately. One point of essential importance, Herr Heineken observed, was that it would be necessary to provide substitutes for certain sources of raw material that had been definitely lost to Germany in consequence of the war. Australia's metal output, for instance, which had been temporarily suspended,

sparingly sweat goods. It is difficult for an impartial observer to see behind the amendment any deep conviction that a change in the British fiscal system is required. Moreover, support to this view is lent by the fact that a resolution from the steel smelters, which was more openly protectionist, was defeated.

The congress decided that "after the war" no opportunity should be lost in securing the repeal of the military service acts and it also asked the parliamentary committee to inaugurate a "huge campaign" to demand an immediate census of wealth with a view to its conscription. "Huge campaigns" are hardly in keeping with the ways of the committee, but it will be interesting to see what results from this resolution, for the idea of conscription of wealth, as a natural consequence of the conscription of men, is certainly spreading.

SLAV CONTINGENTS FOR RUSSIAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The manner in which the Slav contingent of the Russian army which is now engaged with the Bulgarians in the Dobruja, was recruited is revealed in a letter sent to the press on behalf of the Southern Slav committee by H. Hinkovich.

These Serbian contingents, he says, are principally formed out of the 100,000 Southern Slav prisoners of war who succeeded in surrendering to the Russians. The war which the Germans and Magyars of Austria-Hungary are waging against Serbia and Russia is for the Austro-Hungarian Southern Slavs (Croat, Serbs and Slovenes), a fratricidal one. To force them to fight their brothers and kinsmen is a crime unparalleled in history. Thousands of young men succeeded in escaping from Austria-Hungary, and other thousands who flocked from both Americas and the British overseas dominions joined the Serbian army as volunteers and helped to win its magnificent victories. There are also Southern Slavs in the British and French ranks. Tens of thousands are working in American, British and French ammunition factories.

The congress took no step towards improving the organization of trade unionism so as better to fit it for the troublous times ahead; but on the other hand, it passed a resolution the effect of which is likely to create division and dissension. This was the motion from the Miners Federation which laid down that the General Federation of Trade Unions should not be represented on the joint board. Ben Tillett warned the miners that they were unwillingly playing the part of wreckers, but the resolution, backed by the huge vote of the miners, went through by a big majority. The joint board is a consultative body consisting of representatives of the Trade Union Congress, the Labor party, and the General Federation. The miners, who have an old feud with the federation, complain that that body is represented on the joint board twice over, inasmuch as almost all the unions of which it is composed are attached to the trade union congress. This is quite true, but in the same way, a great number of the trade unions attached to the Labor party are also attached to the congress. In fact, it has been well said that the joint board is not the one head of three bodies but rather the three heads of one body. Nevertheless, it is a means through which every branch of the labor and socialist movement can decide on a common policy when such is deemed necessary, and it might have been the beginning of greater unity and coordination in the whole movement.

It is generally agreed that one of the best features of the congress was the address of the president, Harry Gosling, but press reports ignore one of its most important passages. This was a reference to the fact that, although the membership and work of the congress has enormously increased during recent years, its administrative machinery has in no way developed. As a matter of fact, the congress is no more elaborately equipped for carrying out its work today than it was a generation ago. The membership of the congress numbers nearly three millions, but its permanent staff consists of a secretary and a clerk. The parliamentary committee meets about once a month and, in the meantime, the secretary and his clerk attend to the great variety of affairs with which the congress concerns itself. Mr. Gosling pointed out that the work could not be done effectively in such circumstances and urged the need for a permanent staff and an intelligence department, the whole to be housed in a block of well-appointed offices. The same need has been emphasized by outside critics for many years and it is not without significance that the same criticism should now be voiced inside congress; more particularly as, a year or two ago, the Labor party established an intelligence department and has demonstrated the value of it. The cooperation of the parliamentary committee with the Chamber of Commerce which issued them. In some cases, as in the Tarn, several towns in the same department have united to make one issue. Sometimes, as at Epernay, Baillou, and Bolbec, the municipalities have undertaken to guarantee the issue. At Havre and Abbeville the Chamber of Commerce and the town have joined together for the purpose; while in some cases as at Creusot and at the mines of Gralssesse, where cardboard discs have been made to take the place of the 5 and 10 centime pieces, which have become rare, great industrial companies have issued their new currency.

Some of these vignettes are quite artistic, and depict the arms or the chief monuments of the towns and departments in which they are circulated. These issued by towns which have been invaded by the Germans are of special interest. Lille, for instance, has two issues, one by a bank and one by the municipality; while Cambrai, Roubaix, and Tourcoing also issued municipal notes.

GIFT FOR ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italians resident in the Argentine Republic have recently sent a gift of 200,000 lire to be divided between the Italian Red Cross

NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH DEPUTY ON UNION SACREE

M. de Monzie Declares the Term in Present Interpretation Is Cause of Weakness and the Excuse for Inaction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—M. de Monzie, the deputy for the Lot, who has several times expressed his views in The Christian Science Monitor, has been glad to give for publication in this paper a critical summary of the present political situation in France which throws special light on the relation between the "Union Sacree" and the various political parties.

Quoting M. Marcel Sembat, the Socialist minister, who, in his address before the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles in May last, said that the "Union Sacree" must be perpetuated after the war; that it must in fact be lasting, M. de Monzie said: The "Union Sacree" has been the keynote of all the official proclamations since it was first launched by the chief of the state at the calling to arms of the nation. I am not, he continued, opposing this idea. I am always ready to believe in it but after two years of absolute belief I feel it necessary to reason it out and to define the terms so often and so variously used. On Aug. 4, 1914, M. de Monzie recalled, the epithet meant that before the menacé of the enemy they must have no more internal controversy. French unity had become perfect for a time in the sole thought of defending French soil and French freedom. The length of this time no one could strictly define. Since nothing had been created to take the place of the methods in vogue before the war, however, it was inevitable that old habits of thought and action should regain their sway. Parliament and the press, a few months after Aug. 4, 1914, had found themselves precisely where they were when the declaration of war surprised them, with but one addition, viz.: that of silence. The members of the Right complained of being held at arm's length, and the Anti-Clericals of being victims of the Clerical propaganda, while both denounced the circulation of infamous rumors. In the country places anonymous echoes repeated atrocious accusations which rose up like the phantoms of former quarrels. In Paris and in the industrial cities commercial competitions under the cloak of civic zeal stamped as undesirable those who were naturalized or who were Alsatiens and the public justly alarmed by acts of espionage began to include in their distrust both people and enterprises that were really beyond reproach. Anti-Semitism under the influence of those conditions reappeared, bringing in its train a deluge of anti-clericalism.

Regardless of these facts the "Union Sacree" had remained inscribed in prominent capitals at the head of all their manifestoes. Moreover the entry of M. Denys Cochin in the Briand cabinet side by side with M. Emile Combes and face to face with M. Jules Guesde had seemed to symbolize in a permanent manner the unity which dominated the bearing of the country. The factions were regarded as satisfied as soon as they were represented in the cabinet. These factions, however, were for the most part not satisfied at all. The Roman Catholics did not consider that the inclusion of M. Cochin had given them the guarantees they wanted and they had demanded and obtained from M. Briand a letter which would protect them against injurious attacks. As for the Socialists, their participation in the cabinet had been and still remained the real platform of their disputes. In short, the mere getting together of the leaders was not sufficient really to establish between the followers the pact of the "Union Sacree." It accentuated party feeling. The parties were represented by groups out of which arose the commissions. The whole thing therefore resolved itself into managing the commissions and negotiating with the groups. This latter devolved upon the militant ministers and was simply a question of smartness and perseverance. As to the commissions, they were eager for approbation and constantly afraid that their prerogatives would be attacked.

The whole history of the army delegations is, M. de Monzie pointed out, explained by the simple fact that the Lardieu-Renaudel scheme failed, not because it threatened to interfere with the rights of the Commander-in-Chief, but because it threatened the prerogatives of the commissions. The members of the grand commissions had created a league of defense and preferred to go back to their own opinion rather than resign. The idea of self-preservation carried the day. The interior policy of these two years was one of consolidation and perhaps, M. de Monzie said one must admit that the "Union Sacree" itself tended to produce this result. Respect for positions secured, the temporary maintenance during the period of the war of the old classification of things, the extension sine die of power rightly or wrongly bestowed and of dogmas needing revision—of such a program the "Union Sacree" seemed to have been the happy advocate. Surely its advocates did not desire this lethargy and hushing up.

Votes without dissentient have un-



A column of motor lorries near the Somme

Sport & General

doubtedly been given in the Senate, M. de Monzie declared, notably for the law making the nation the guardian of those who have become orphans through the war, but before the formal vote was given the same kind of discussion as before took place with the usual opposing theories and keen personal feeling. Surely, he added, we shall have to decide definitely some day upon vital problems! These however are reserved for a future date.

Of all these formidable problems of the laws against alcoholism, of depopulation, and so forth, which troubled men like M. Cambon, M. de Monzie proceeded, there had not been one that had not been the object of a motion, or a resolution, or a proposal in Parliament. A laudable effort had been attempted by the leading press to bring to the fore the discussion of ideas. All that one could reprobate either of them with was that they had occupied themselves simply with fancies and had been satisfied with wishing for the public welfare without any consecutive action or resolution. The men who were agreed upon the program were necessarily divided upon the method of carrying it out, as for example, the Socialists, and still more those in power who had different programs and refused to modify them.

Upon a statement of fundamentals, it was easy to come to an agreement, but with regard to practical realizations they were forbidden to meet.

Practical realizations and technical legislation had for a long time been monopolized by the groups. There was the military

technique of the Right and the financial technique of the Left. Although

the system of income tax was not specifically a democratic creation no one could rightly deny that this system really belonged to the Radicals and the Radical Socialists.

On the other hand the law of the three years military service had become in the eyes of a large number of electors the property of the belated Republicans.

Artificial or otherwise this distribution had resulted in changing political debacles into purely technical ones.

For this reason public discussion had been discouraged as being not only dangerous but fatal to the "Union Sacree" and the result had been the strange conclusion that it did not matter how much they might differ in their realizations so long as they had no pretext for division.

Unlike M. Herbet, M. Herriot does not advocate the creation of an organization similar to that of the German commission. He considers that the matters to be dealt with—agriculture, industry, commerce, education, and so on—are too diverse for that, and that the government should from now onwards make a careful study of each branch of the national life in both its internal and external relations and thus evolve a scheme which will give a definite and uniform direction to the whole.

BRITISH WORKING CLASS PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England—A public meeting organized by the British Workers' National League was held in the Midland Institute while the Trade Union congress was sitting in Birmingham. E. Hallas, chairman of the Birmingham branch, presided and those present included Stephen Walsh, M. P., J. A. Seddon, M. P., and Lieutenant Loyson of the French army. Mr. Hallas declared that the war had shown the urgent need of a working class party which was not afraid to stand for home defense. The league, he described as eminently pacific, loving peace so much that it felt compelled to fight for it. Mr. Walsh moved a resolution commanding the decisions of the Trade Union congress, particularly the resolution favoring fiscal changes aimed at excluding enemy goods. Many of them had felt that they must find a new party which would put the interests of the whole people first. He had had 37 years experience of trade unionism and his experience had convinced him that the British nation was the truest democracy in the world, and it was the good of the nation as a whole, not the good of any class, that the league placed first. As to his being a tariff reformer he held that trade was based on a code of honor, and he would have nothing to do with a nation that had violated this code. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

We must have recourse to the vote of June 22 in default of a report of the secret sitting. This vote was significant, not by any means with regard to the Briand cabinet, for the minority of 97 were not all adversaries of Briand. There were among them many who were admirers of his policy and who still retain an affectionate sympathy for him personally. But in order to obtain a more powerful governmental authority moderate men like Gaston Dumessil and so-called conservative Bretons like Chappelaine and Meunier Surcouf did not

RESTORATION PLAN URGED FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In an article contributed to recent issue of *Le Journal*, Eduard Herriot, the well-known mayor of Lyons and senator for the department of the Rhone, has recorded his complete agreement with Jean Herbet's view that the appointment latterly of an imperial commission in Germany to organize the transition of economic life from a war to a peace basis, is a matter of first-class importance. It indicates, he considers, nothing less than that Germany is elaborating a national program which will enable her, even if vanquished on the field, to continue to defend herself by a commercial war policy. The result will be, he maintains, that her conquerors, unorganized and glorying in their individualism, will run the risk of losing all the profits of their victory. This is not admitted, he writes, by those who say:

Finish the war first and then we will see.

No statesman worthy of the name can accept this sophistry. Peace

will emerge from the war as we have modeled it, and if day by day we do not formulate a vigorous plan for increasing the national production—and especially for organizing it better—the most advantageous treaty of peace will bring us only theoretical satisfaction. The generals secure victory, but it is the statesmen who must utilize it.

Unlike M. Herbet, M. Herriot does not advocate the creation of an organization similar to that of the German commission. He considers that the matters to be dealt with—agriculture, industry, commerce, education, and so on—are too diverse for that, and that the government should from now onwards make a careful study of each branch of the national life in both its internal and external relations and thus evolve a scheme which will give a definite and uniform direction to the whole.

The undersigned members of the Reichstag group have agreed to promote as far as possible the action on behalf of peace initiated by the party executive. Although we do not agree with all the contents of the party executive's manifesto, we have come to this decision owing to the fact that the action it has taken at least represents a first attempt to make the will of the great mass of the working class felt with regard to the question of peace. We consider it to be one of the most important duties of every member of the party to cooperate with this movement on behalf of the peace which we aim, a peace that will preserve the independence of our own people, but will at the same time violate no other nation. On the other hand, it appears to us to be irreconcileable with the duties of a Social Democrat to take part in the propaganda of the "National Committee," as Comrade Südekum and others have done. The declaration bears the following signatures: Albrecht, Antrick, Baudert, Brandes, Emmel, Ewald, Hierl, Hoch, Hoffrichter, Hoffmann-Kaiserslautern, Hüttermann, Stücklen, Reischaus, Leutert, Hugel, Jäckel, Rauthe, Schmidt-Meissner, Simon.

SCOTS AID SOLDIERS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The secretary of the Scottish Veterans Garden City Association has received intimation that the Scots in the city of Amsterdam, New York state, have constituted an association for the purpose of raising \$3500 to build cottages in connection with a scheme for soldiers at Longniddry, near Edinburgh. The association has already received many donations.

WHAT MAY BE SEEN AT FRONT LINE ON SOMME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following account of a visit to the front line on the Somme has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor:

It may be worth while to say just what a man will see if he visits the allied front line near the Somme, at a point where the British army has just made one of its many steps forward. The derelict land begins about three miles behind the Allies' old front, their front as it was till the first of July. On this belt of land German shells used to fall. They did not fall everywhere, but they might fall anywhere. So it has not been cropped for two years, and has gone back to prairie. Where not worn bare by feet, hoofs and wheels, it is all one rolling field of thistles and coarse grass and wild flowers and shoots of the old crops of mustard and corn. Already the grass has begun to grow over Fricourt, as it does on the floor of the Cloth Hall at Ypres; and the sap of the trees is bursting out everywhere from the bank in thousands of little twigs.

Beyond this you work your way up a road where British troops have been laying the best of macadam, to mend the bad parts, and British steam rollers have worked it well in. You presently come within range of the German guns and you hear a shell or two burst in a wood, some way off on one side, or perhaps on a part of the road, where nobody is. For there is not a German aeroplane in the sky to tell the German gunners where to aim; only far out of hearing, a couple of British aircraft, moving in great circles over the whole field of battle, policing the sky; and behind you, above the horizon, a long row of British captive balloons, strange shapes, ceaselessly watching the ridge towards which you are mounting.

The ridge, where you know that the front line will be, is a blunt ridge, and not the sharp crest that it seems, as a ridge always does when seen from far off. As you hear it the slope up which you have walked eases off into a gentle convexity like the top of a very small world. Then over the ridge, and far beyond it, there lifts into sight another ridge covered with trees which guns have not touched. They are the woods on the heights north of the upper waters of the River Ancre, on which our own ridge looks down from the south. So the top must be near, and the battle front with it. You take to a trench—and walk with your head two feet under cover, along a neat crack in the earth, with a sharp corner every few yards, till you turn a last corner into the actual firing trench.

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It is a trench to gladden the connoisseur's heart. How the men must have worked whenever they were not fighting—in order to model this perfect line of defense and offense—it's shapely spring-step and clean-cut vertical walls and massively squared traverses! Here is no gaping V-shaped ditch to collect the enemy's trench mortars and invite his wandering whiz-bangs in. And the men know it. You walk along the trench and see a just pride as well as confidence, in their faces. It's not always been thus in an English firing-trench. The English only learn war, in each of their wars, by degrees. But now they have learnt it. The day is fine and men are basking like cats, on little sunny shelves and banks cunningly sculptured out of the trench's firm clay walls. One little knot of men on duty is bending over, a comic paper at a corner—the wary old trench-dweller always likes a corner because he can jump round it at the shortest notice and put a solid angle of earth between him and anything noxious that drops in on the other side. Another group have cheerfully reopened that constant theme of debate among British soldiers—the merits and demerits of the salient at Ypres. "How long were you at Wipers?" "Four months." "Well, I was there five months, so what right have you to speak?" A general laugh greets this method of proof, and some one else cuts in. The sentries on duty with all the crowds of their grass-green steel helmets dipped cannily down to the parapet's level, report that nothing is stirring over the way. These helmets used to be ugly and not highly protective; they looked like the barber's basin that Don Quixote took to be the helmet of Mambrino. The new make of helmet is more pretty and also more vicious. It covers more of the neck, though not so much as the blue steel skull-caps of the French with their turned-down brims; and its lines are always like a corner because he can jump round it at the shortest notice and put a solid angle of earth between him and anything noxious that drops in on the other side. Another group have cheerfully reopened that constant theme of debate among British soldiers—the merits and demerits of the salient at Ypres. "How long were you at Wipers?" "Four months." "Well, I was there five months, so what right have you to speak?" A general laugh greets this method of proof, and some one else cuts in. The sentries on duty with all the crowds of their grass-green steel helmets dipped cannily down to the parapet's level, report that nothing is stirring over the way. These helmets used to be ugly and not highly protective; they looked like the barber's basin that Don Quixote took to be the helmet of Mambrino. 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PROGRESSIVES START CAMPAIGN FOR MR. WILSON

Group Which Refused to Accept Recommendation of National Committee Opens Quarters in Interests of President

Some of the Progressives of Massachusetts who declined to accept the recommendation of their national committee to support Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, today opened political headquarters at 27 State street, in the interest of President Wilson. Assuming the title of Massachusetts Wilson Progressives, they plan to enlist recruits to form another Wilson campaign unit. Joseph L. Larson, secretary of the Progressive state committee, is at the head of the movement.

With their state conventions finished, the Massachusetts leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties are now devoting all their attention to campaigning. The Republicans, while spreading their campaign work generally throughout the state, intend to give special attention to the seventh and fourteenth districts, the congressional seats of which are now held by Democrats. The Republicans believe they can "redeem" these districts by skillful and hard campaigning.

The seventh district stretches across western Essex county from Nahant bay to the Merrimack river, and includes the big cities of Lynn and Lawrence. It is now represented by Congressman Michael F. Phelan of the former city, Democrat and a candidate for reelection. Charles Neal Barney, formerly mayor of Lynn, is the Republican candidate.

The fourteenth district comprises ward 26 of Boston, much of Norfolk and Plymouth counties, including the cities of Brockton and Quincy, and the town of Easton in Bristol. It is represented by Congressman Richard Olney, 2d, Democrat, and also a candidate for reelection. Col. Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, who nearly won an election to Congress as the Progressive candidate, is the Republican nominee.

The fourteenth district is overwhelmingly Republican, if the bulk of the former Progressive strength there may be considered as Republican now, and the Republican leaders are rather confident of success here. The seventh district, however, is regarded as Democratic in ordinary years, but possibly Republican in the year of a presidential election.

The next big scheduled rally of the Republicans is to be at Milton tomorrow evening, with Senator Lodge as the leading speaker.

The Young Republicans of Massachusetts contemplate a "drive," beginning Oct. 12. Automobiles, manned by youthful Republican voters who belong to the organization will tour through the state, according to an announcement for state headquarters, "to call upon all town and state committees, the Republican candidates, prominent Progressives and Republicans with a view of ascertaining their wants in the way of rallies; to get first hand reports on the situation and the progress of the campaign; the exact prospects of success and to speak a word of encouragement to the leaders throughout this vast section."

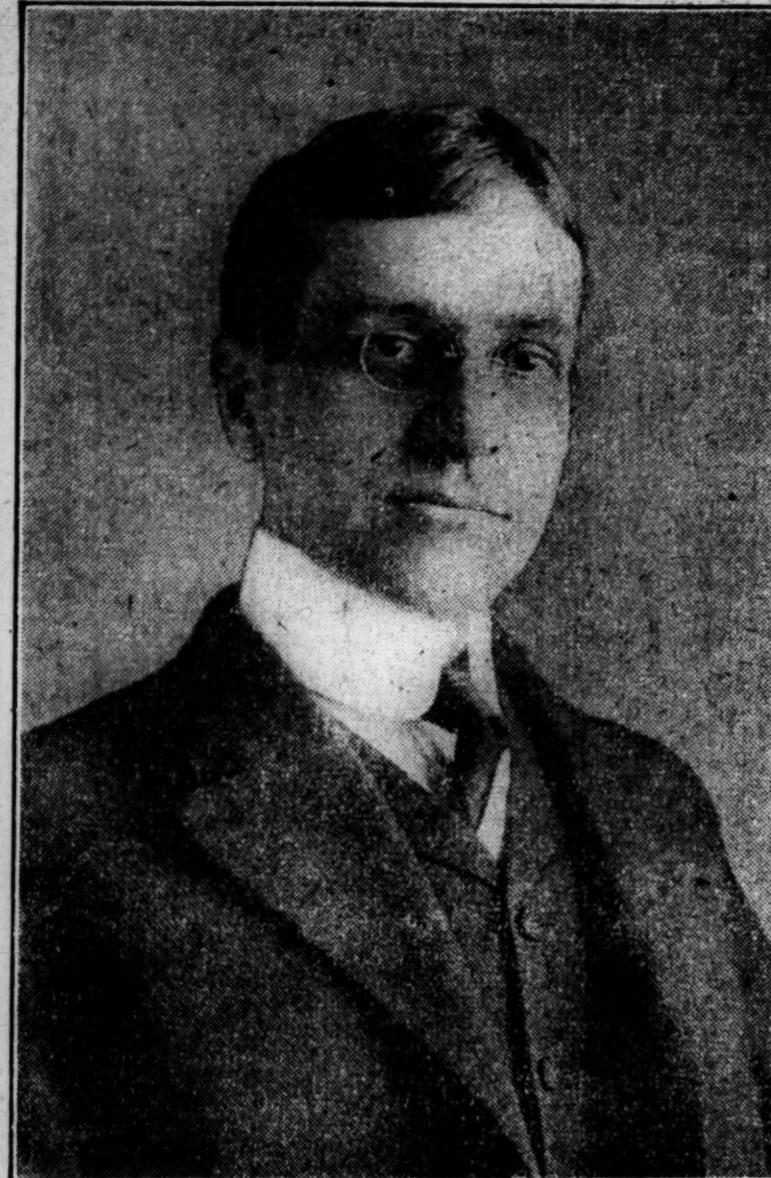
Governor McCall and Senator Lodge have each arranged an extensive speaking itinerary. The Governor's engagements for rallies are: Oct. 12, Gardner; Oct. 13, Lowell; Oct. 14, Pittsfield; Oct. 17, Adams and North Adams; Oct. 18, Springfield; Oct. 19, New Bedford; Oct. 20, Brockton; Oct. 23, Worcester; Oct. 25, Fall River; Oct. 26, Beverly, Salem and Lynn; Oct. 30, Medford, Somerville and Cambridge; Oct. 31, Cheever, Winthrop and Revere; Nov. 1, Everett, Malden, Melrose and Wakefield; Nov. 2, Boston wards; Nov. 3, Waltham, Watertown, Arlington and Belmont; Nov. 4, Massachusetts Republican Club at Boston; Nov. 6, Faneuil hall, Boston, at noon.

Senator Lodge's engagements are: Oct. 10, Milton; Oct. 11, Mansfield; Oct. 12, Norfolk Club; Oct. 16, Natick; Oct. 17, Waltham; Oct. 20, Haverhill; Oct. 23, Scandinavian Club at Boston; Oct. 24, Lowell; Oct. 26, Brockton; Oct. 27, New Bedford; Oct. 30, Fitchburg; Oct. 31, North Adams; Nov. 1, Springfield; Nov. 2, Worcester; Nov. 3, Lynn; Nov. 4, Massachusetts Republican Club at Boston; Nov. 6, Faneuil hall, Boston, at noon.

In speaking of the conditions on the Mexican border and the national guard, Secretary Baker said: "The conditions on the border are steadily improving, but there has never been a time since the national guard was ordered there that the border had been free from raids. The troops are not being kept there merely for training. Neither the President nor myself would consider that for a moment. Not since the Spanish war has this country had so many well-trained troops, and they will be held there as long as needed. It is our aim to distribute the burden over the entire militia organization, but General Fostner designates the particular units which are to be sent home while I merely indicate the numbers."

Secretary Baker has been on a speaking tour for the past two weeks. He declares that he is "tethered" to Washington to the extent that he cannot leave the capital for more than a day or two at a time. He left Washington yesterday and takes the midnight train for New York tonight. He has been in the middle West recently and predicts victory for President Wilson in Ohio partly because he has kept the country out of war and partly because the people of that state are satisfied with the industrial program of the present administration.

An arrangement has been effected by Matthew Hale and Patrick Anglin, chairman and former executive secretary respectively of the Progressive state committee of Massachusetts, whereby each may have access to the Progressive party mailing list, said to contain the names and addresses of 50,000 or more former members of the party. Mr. Hale is assisting in the Wilson campaign, and Mr. Anglin is aligned with the Hughes supporters.



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Secretary of War Newton D. Baker

WAR SECRETARY IS IN BOSTON FOR SEVERAL SPEECHES

(Continued from page one)

Secretary Baker was introduced by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who was toastmaster. Among those seated at the head table were Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Gen. Charles H. Cole, who was Mr. Mansfield's opponent in the primaries.

From the City Club Secretary Baker went to the quarters of the Wilson Progressive League, 27 School street, where he spoke from an improvised platform to an audience of about 150. He told about the administration's policy in respect to Mexico, stating that in general it was to permit a people in the process of a revolution to work out their own form of government without intervention from an outside nation.

Such a people, he declared, were under the protection of the American declaration of independence, so far as any action against them by this country is concerned. Attempt by any other nation to intervene would involve the Monroe doctrine. He said that no American who has read the declaration of independence or the golden rule would have thought of recognizing President Huerta.

American military and naval policies will be greatly influenced by the terms of peace following the present war, according to Secretary Baker, who reached Boston this morning from Washington. He refused to comment upon the submarine attacks off the New England coast.

"If the hope of the world is peace," said Secretary Baker in an interview with a reporter, for The Christian Science Monitor, "it seems to me that the question of the military policy of the United States in the future will depend on the sort of peace made in Europe. If a concert of the nations is arranged that has for its object the preservation of the peace of the whole world and the United States can cooperate in such a concert, its military policy will be one thing in sympathy with it. If any other sort of peace is made, our military policy will have to recognize the situation in which such a peace leaves the world. We will then have to recognize that there are no international guarantees for peace and adapt our military policy to that situation."

Secretary Baker explained that the concern of nations to which he referred would probably be formed along the lines proposed by the League to Enforce Peace, as he personally believes those lines contain the germinal idea of a world federation.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE ON THIRD TOUR

Charles E. Hughes Makes Strong Attack on Adamson Eight-Hour Law in First Speech at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.—Candidate Charles E. Hughes attacked the Adamson eight-hour law today in the speech inaugurating his third campaign trip. Without using names, he ironically parphrased "do not run away and dream that you will have courage in a future day," in referring to what he said was the Democratic administration's "capitulation and humiliating surrender to the primaries."

It was the Republican nominee's most careful analysis of the Democratic settlement of the railroad strike which in previous speeches he has called the paramount issue of the campaign. He went into great detail to declare that the bill was not an eight-hour measure, but merely "a mere increase of wages by fixing a different basis for calculating wages."

He read letters dated as far back as July 29, 1916, to controvert the Democratic claim that the crisis in the railroad situation was a "sudden" one—the letters being from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States urging an inquiry. He quoted Senator Underwood as admitting on the Senate floor that "the question is a question of wages; that they are not contending for an eight-hour day; that a man shall work only eight hours, they do not want that."

"Service over eight hours," Mr. Hughes added, "is not prohibited. It is not penalized. On the contrary, such work is evidently contemplated." The railroad runs must be completed in any case, and under this bill all service over eight hours is simply to be paid for pro rata. It is wholly misleading to refer to this bill as an eight-hour bill. What is the purpose of this attempt to make the public believe that this bill fixes an eight-hour work day?

"Evidently it is felt that a wage increase could not be justified in this manner. So it is sought to give the impression that what was done was to fix an eight-hour workday and that this was already approved by the judgment of society."

Hughes Itinerary

Republican Nominee Starts on Last Western Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes began today what is expected to be his last campaign trip outside the state. His itinerary is:

Oct. 9, Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia; 10, Hagerstown and Baltimore, Md.; 11, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Paintsville, Louis, Ashland and Louisville, Ky.; 13, Springfield and Joplin, Mo.; 14, Falls City, Beatrice, Fairbury, York and Lincoln, Neb.; 15, Hastings, Grand Island, Columbus, Fremont and Omaha, Neb.; 16, Mitchell, Sioux Falls and Yankton, S. D., and Sioux City, Iowa; 18, Chicago, Ill., and Miles, Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, Mich.; 19, Bay City, Saginaw and Flint, Mich., and Youngstown, O.

In revising the itinerary submitted by his campaign managers Mr. Hughes omitted six days and reduced the number of scheduled speeches from more than 50 to 38. Upon his return he expects to give much attention to New York state. On Nov. 2 he and Governor Whitman will speak in Albany. Mr. Hughes will make his last speech before election in Madison Square Garden the night of Nov. 4.

WILSON POLICY IS INDORSED BY DEMOCRATS

Springfield Convention Otherwise
Lacked Enthusiasm—Candidates Mansfield and Riley Well Received

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Outside of the enthusiasm in evidence for President Wilson the Democratic state convention on Saturday was a tame affair. Former Senator James McInerney of Boston was responsible for the only amendment made to the platform from the floor of the convention. He urged that the convention take some action on the question of the repeal of the abolition of party enrollment, which is on the ballot at the state election. Several delegates seconded his motion and former Governor Walsh was called upon to give his views on the matter.

Mr. Walsh described the campaign to repeal abolition of party enrollment as a "crooked attempt on the part of the Republican Legislature to prevent independent voting at the primaries."

Bernard J. Rothwell offered an amendment which provided that the platform advocate a "no" vote on the repeal, which was adopted without a dissenting voice.

All of the speakers devoted their efforts to reciting the accomplishments of the Wilson administration.

Both Mr. Mansfield and Judge Riley were well received by the delegates. The candidate for Governor scored a hit when he said that the attitude of the Republicans on the eight-hour bill reminded him of the attitude of the Republicans in Maine towards prohibition, "they are in favor of it but are against its enforcement."

No mention of suffrage was made in the platform, unless the fact that the convention accepted the national platform in its entirety is to be construed as an endorsement. The platform, summarized, was as follows:

Endorsement of the Democratic administration and pledge of support to Woodrow Wilson.

Endorsement of the Adamson eight-hour law.

Ample preparedness, industrial and military, for defense, but not as an incentive to aggression.

A bid for Progressive support on the ground that the Republicans have betrayed the Progressives.

An effective lobby law compelling all interests to come out in the open.

Support of the proposed constitutional convention referendum.

Endorsement of the initiative and referendum.

A pale plebe in favor of all progressive labor legislation.

Approval of age pensions.

A demand for legislation to permit the selling of milk direct from the farmer to the consumer.

Extension of free popular education.

Abolition of the executive council. Pledge to continue to support savings bank life insurance.

Demand for a taxation system lessening the burden on legitimate business and the wage-earner.

Proposal that the voting day be changed from Tuesday to Monday.

Legislation to facilitate the acquisition of lighting plants by municipalities.

Creation of a state board of immigration.

Demand for efficient railroad service with reorganization of the railroads in the interests of all the people and not from the standpoint of bankers' profits.

Former Governor Waish and Sherman L. Whipple were selected as presidential electors-at-large. The electors from the congressional districts are:

1—Harry N. Garfield, Williamstown, Mass.

2—Thomas F. Harrington, Springfield.

3—Marcus G. Coolidge, Fitchburg.

4—H. Oscar Richéau, Worcester.

5—Humphrey O'Sullivan, Lowell.

6—Charles F. Roper, Salem.

7—Simeon Viger, Lawrence.

8—Eugene Wambaugh, Cambridge.

9—Marcus Beebe, Malden.

10—William Taylor, Boston.

11—Josiah Quincy, Boston.

12—Charles N. Hickey, Boston.

13—Edward E. Ginsberg, Boston.

15—John F. Doherty, Fall River.

16—Thomas Thacher, Yarmouth.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE RALLY

A resolution, calling on candidates for the House and Senate "to pledge their aid, by vote and influence, to secure the submission of a federal woman suffrage amendment for ratification by the legislatures of the several states" was introduced by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and passed, at the equal suffrage rally at Faneuil hall Saturday night. Copies of this resolution will be sent to each member of the House and Senate now in office, and to all candidates for election. The replies received will be read at the next meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, Oct. 21. The speakers on Saturday night were Willard O. Wylie, Sylvester J. McBride, Otis Emerson Dunham, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Weston O. Pinkham. Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson presided.

SUNDAY ANTI-PICTURE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ga.—It developed this week that the Muscogee grand jury, at its recent session, indicted the Columbus Power Company on the charge of misdemeanor, it being alleged that the company served electrical current for the operation of moving picture theaters on Sunday.

The power was served on the company's manager and the case will come up at the next term of court when the local Law and Order League will make a fight on Sunday motion-picture shows.

PRESIDENT TALKS POLITICS TO INDEPENDENTS

College Men's League and Pro-
gressives Told of Republican
Party Shortcomings

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—President Wilson had an out and out political speech at Shadow Lawn Saturday to an audience of 2500 delegates from the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League. Independent voters and Wilson Progressives.

"The lines of this campaign have recently been becoming very clear, indeed," said the President. "The choice is a very definite one, which does not require any subtle analysis for its determination. On the other hand, there is a party which is united, made up of congenial elements, and which has determined its direction by its performances and not by its promises. You know what the Democratic party has accomplished.

"What would happen if the Republican party should succeed on the 7th of November? If I were a leader of that party I would be afraid to get elected. I would know that nothing but futility and disappointment awaited me."

"Because, oddly enough, the only distinct definitions of purpose come from the collateral branches of the family. The only articulate voice, a very articulate voice, professes opinions and purposes at which the rest in a dissident voice.

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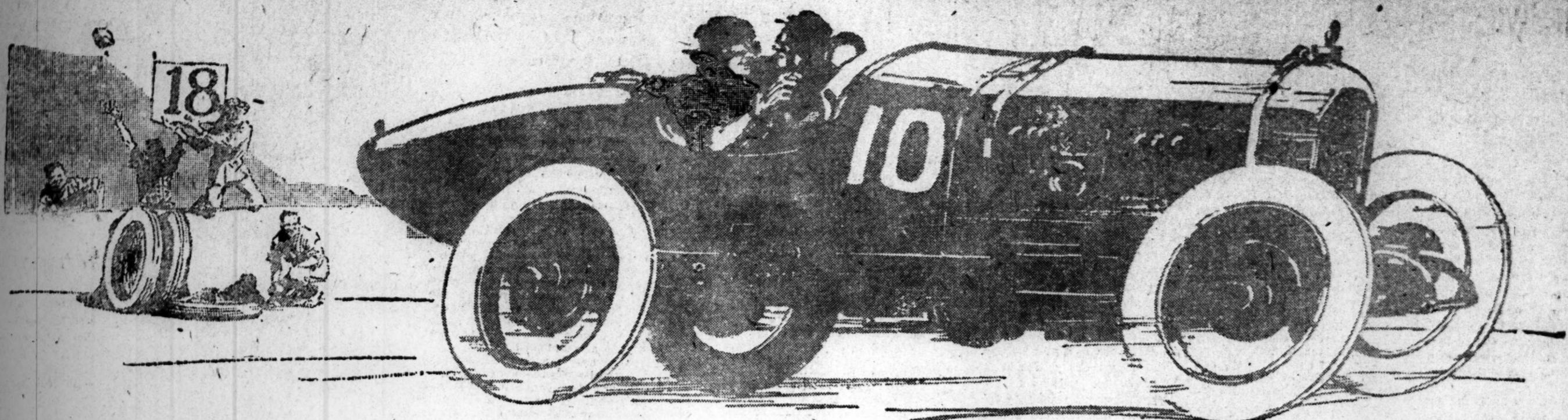
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Proposal that the voting day be changed from Tuesday to Monday.

Legislation to facilitate the acquisition of lighting plants by municipalities.

Creation of a state board of immigration.



Your Part in the Shattered World's Record

Likely you were not one of the 40,000 persons who sprang cheering to their feet as Johnny Aitken's volleying Peugeot, leading a field of 31 starters, shot across the finish line in the Astor Cup Race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway last Saturday.

Likely you were not one of the clamorous throng that thundered its tribute to the man who had capped the speed-effort of five thousand years—who had smashed every record above 50 miles by driving the 250-mile classic at the astounding rate of 104.66 miles an hour—the fastest pace for this distance since the world began.

But more than likely you are one of the three million American Automobile Owners for whom this brilliant performance and its contributing factors have a direct lesson.

Aitken drove his race, and won it, on Goodyear Cord Tires.

Rickenbacher, who flashed past the checkered flag in second position at the wheel of a Maxwell, also rode Goodyear Cord Tires.

Neither Aitken nor Rickenbacher touched his tires during the whole course of the race. And two of the tires Aitken rode were used by him in winning the Cincinnati Sweepstakes on Labor Day!

Not one of the seven cars wearing Goodyear Cords in the Astor Cup Race halted an instant for tire trouble.

Now consider the fact that these Goodyear Cords, in carcass and stock, are identical with the ones you buy!

The quality that stood the burning, tearing, grinding task of 250 miles, over an edge-to-edge board course at the amazing pace of more than a hundred miles an hour, is standard.

The materials that sustained the hardship and stress of the fastest race of this distance the world's tracks ever saw, are in every cord tire we build.

The endurance that served without faltering under the most ruthless and severe pummeling that can be in-

flicted upon an automobile tire, is the portion of every Goodyear Cord user.

This is your part in the shattered world's record—the lesson that Goodyear Cord Tires are best for any car, for *your* car.

Their spectacular "one-two" victory at Sheepshead Bay is not an isolated instance of their supremacy. The racing records of the past few months—De Palma's mark at the rate of 103 miles an hour on a one-mile track at Des Moines, Rickenbacher's winning in the 300-mile Tacoma event, Aitken's pace of 97.06 miles an hour in the 300-mile Cincinnati Sweepstakes, and so on—are formidable with additional proof.

Formidable with proof, not alone of stamina and hardihood—though these are paramount—but of the in-built speed, spring and exultant vitality of Goodyear Cord Tires.

With proof of the very qualities that led to the adoption of these tires as standard equipment on the Franklin, the Packard Twin-Six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve, the Stutz and the McFarlan.

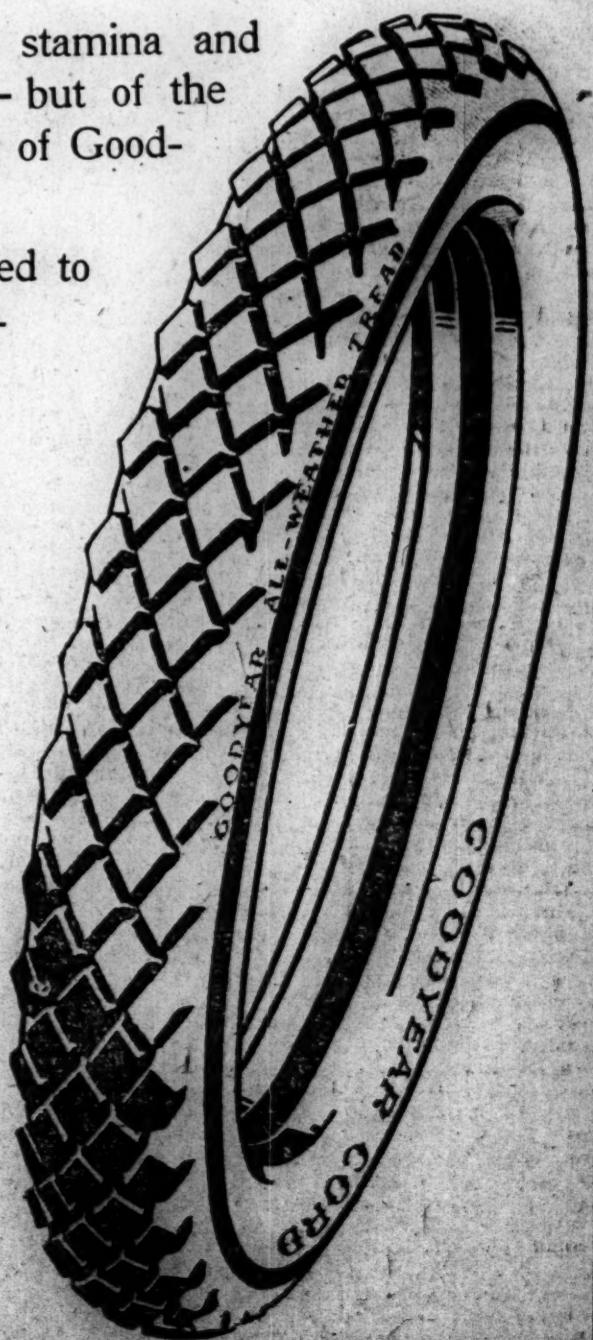
With proof that these tires—on track or road—are *better*.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON
Cord *Tires*

*Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories
are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.*



PRESS RESENTS RAID BY GERMAN SUB-SEA BOATS

It Is Regarded as a Virtual Blockade of American Ports—Newport Visit Declared a Violation of Neutrality

The raid of the German submarine on shipping off the New England coast has brought forth immediate comment by the American press. Opinions vary, but the importance of the event is recognized in all quarters. Extracts are appended.

New York Herald

A virtual blockade of New York and other American ports has been created by the appearance of the Prussian submarine U-53 and its destruction of shipping in American waters. There can be no avoiding the issue raised by these acts. It is not whether in individual cases there has been technical adherence to the policy of warning. It is that submarine operations in the lanes of sea travel leading immediately to American ports cannot be, must not be tolerated.

Practically the neutrality of the United States has been grossly violated by the coming of the U-53 into an American port to acquire information concerning the whereabouts of vessels at sea and her prompt departure from that port upon her mission of destruction.

The protection of this and other American ports against this Prussian blockade is another and much more vital thing. This cannot wait. It is the highest duty of the government of the United States to go to any length that may be necessary to put an end to this Prussian warfare in American waters, and without a day's delay.

New York World

The U-53 showed yesterday that she is instructed to pass ships under the American flag. But if a mistake should be made in the case of an American ship, or if American citizens lose their lives under the flags of belligerent ships destroyed, questions will arise for the United States government which Germany's Sussex note never sufficiently covered. New anxieties for the Entente Powers are created by the daring voyage of U-53.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

It is apparent, from latest dispatches, that the requirements of international law were fully complied with by the U-53, and opportunity to take to the boats having been given crews and passengers. Interesting, even thrilling, as is this feat of undersea navigation, it can have no important bearing on this country's relations with any of the belligerents, nor can it be expected to bring nearer the peace most of the world ardently desires.

New York Staats-Zeitung

Although maintaining in port the silence of a sphinx Lieutenant-Captain Rose was not many hours out of American territorial waters before he availed himself of the opportunity of answering collectively all questions as to his mission on this side of the Atlantic. They were simple indeed who thought that the German government was paying postage on routine correspondence with submarines of the latter and most expensive type. They know now that it was not. . . . It was clean work, according to all reports to hand, without loss of life, and unattended by any of those invasions of our neutral rights which have so often attached to the operations of British warships on our coasts.

New York Journal of Commerce

If this powerful U-boat can come into our waters and crawl out again for its assault upon merchantmen within a few miles of lighthouses and wireless stations, with American naval vessels near by, it can take reckless chances and leave the task of rescue to us. The saving of the crews of those vessels which were sunk by daylight yesterday was virtually due to Americans giving notice and going to the rescue. To save life they were forced into partnership with the assailant and shield it from consequences. The power that owns it should not be permitted to escape responsibility in any such way. Whatever the technical rules may be that a submarine is able to evade, it cannot indulge in performances of this kind without doing outrageous harm to neutral nations.

Philadelphia Ledger

The sudden appearance of an armed German submarine in American waters, followed by attacks upon merchantmen not many miles off Nantucket, creates a situation, the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated. . . . If the U-53 crossed the Atlantic safely, other submarines may have come with her or may now be on their way. In that case the purpose of the German government is obvious. It intends to carry on its submarine campaign off our coasts. Only by the happiest chance could the possibility of coming into conflict with our government be avoided.

New York Times

If the imperial German government is really bent upon arousing again among the American people the dangerous state of feeling that possessed them after the destruction of the Lusitania, it has chosen a method perfectly adapted to that end. . . . We have given our last warning.

New York Commercial

If a German war submarine can cross the Atlantic, call at an American port, run out to sea again without taking on supplies or making re-

pairs and attack and destroy many enemy merchant vessels within sight of our shores, what is the limit of its destructive power and cruising range?

Within a few hours after leaving Newport the U-53 destroyed four British merchant steamers within sight of the Nantucket lightship and she has by this time disorganized the schedule of every allied vessel coming to or leaving our ports. . . . If the U-53 is to stay on post she must have a base of supplies afloat or ashore, which will worry our government.

Boston Herald

The European war has been transferred to our own shores. Germany is, for practical purposes, blockading the ports of the United States. This raises the whole submarine controversy afresh, and in a much more acute form. . . . We protested against British vessels holding up ships outside our ports, and Britain moded her policy in that regard. What shall we now say to Germany?

Boston Post

But it is imperative and inevitable that if the doings of yesterday contravene in the slightest degree our demand upon Germany and Germany's promise to us, the threatened action by the United States must be taken.

Springfield Republican

If the German government has intended this physical demonstration to be a warning to the United States to use its influence toward hastening the coming of peace through neutral pressure upon the Entente Powers, the course pursued has not been altogether happy, for this nation will not be coerced into doing anything whatever.

Providence Journal

Has the U-53 a base not 500 miles from Newport? Months ago the Journal reported circumstantial evidence of a German submarine nest along the coast of Maine. It was established that sailing ships had left our ports with oil, arriving at their destinations with greatly reduced cargoes. At times an unaccountable drift of oil cans has been reported all the way up to the maritime provinces. The spectacular Sunday raid of the U-53—it would not be surprising to learn that a sister boat is with her—should warn the government at Washington of its duty to make sure that the operations are not being sustained from bases on our coasts.

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

At the annual meeting of the Boston Social Union to be held Wednesday morning at Roxbury Neighborhood house there will be an open discussion as to the future housing of the union, which now has headquarters at Parker Memorial on Berkeley street. The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer will be read, and the chairman of each standing committee will be called upon for a short report.

The Disraeli Club of Elizabeth Peabody house is now holding regular meetings every other Sunday afternoon. The club decided to hold a debate on the presidential election just previous to that event. The members to take part will be E. N. Marcus, J. J. Resnick, Sidney Weiner, Abram Resnick, Thomas Small and Benjamin Simons.

The board of managers of North Bennett street industrial school announced that Miss Eva R. Crane is to be the head resident and worker at Social Service house this year. The activities of the house are to be continued largely as in the past.

South End music school opened week ago with a good registration. The junior orchestra has begun its weekly rehearsals, under Francis Findlay, and the senior orchestra will meet for its first rehearsal Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, under the leadership of Charles Bennett. Plans are being made for a series of concerts by the faculty, visiting artists, orchestras and pupils in the various departments through the year. The new residents at the school are Miss Bernice Hooper of Maine, Miss Caroline Trask of Illinois, Miss Jeanette Sargent of Massachusetts and Mrs. Frances Appleton of Maine.

Miss Edith R. Erwin of New Jersey, Miss Catherine Spraker, Miss Helen Thierkeld of New Orleans and Miss Alice Billings of Massachusetts are the new workers at the women's residence of South End house.

In connection with the food fair at Mechanics' building Frances E. Willard settlement will have for one month an exhibit of class work and Liewsac Lodge products. The new resident workers at the settlement are Miss Mary Smith of Holyoke and Miss Helen Newhall of Radcliffe College. Classes were started a week ago.

The evening clubs of Elizabeth Peabody house will organize this week and the children will register for day classes. The Friday evening dances for the young people of the neighborhood, which proved popular throughout the summer, are to be continued.

Evening classes will open at Civic Service house Wednesday with a special program. N. W. Edson, supervisor of the citizenship classes, and A. C. Dandamore will speak, and music will be furnished by Miss Eleanor Bigelow and Miss Margaret Clark.

INDIANA SELLERS CONGRESS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Retailers and merchants from various Indiana cities and towns are represented at a sellers' congress here this week under the auspices of the Indiana Commercial Secretaries Association, cooperating with the wholesale trade division of the Indianapolis Advertisers Club, says the News. The attendance is expected to be between 500 and 600.

BOSTON TO HIRE CHEMISTS FOR ASPHALT WORK

Civil Service Examinations Announced for Specialists in Ascertaining Quality of Material to Be Used in Streets

Extensive use of asphalt pavement in Boston's street-improvement program this year has revealed the need of experts to assist the paving engineers of the city in ascertaining the quality of the material being used, and as a result two such specialists are to be engaged for the paving division. Civil service examinations for the places are to be held at the State House on Thursday, Oct. 26. The salary to be paid is fixed at \$100 a month.

Mayor Curley made the announcement that the city would require the services of at least two chemists expert in the analysis of asphalt, residual and natural. He admitted that in the street division of Boston's department of public works, upon which the city has been depending for its street construction and under which millions of dollars worth of asphalt has been laid during the last score of years, has no engineer on its payroll who knows asphalt.

Now Mayor Curley proposes to employ for the remainder of the paving season of this year chemists to assist the engineers in the paving division of the department of public works and to tell them whether the asphalt to be placed on Boston streets this year and next is of good material. The mayor has admitted before this that there was a lack of proper practical engineering knowledge in the paving division.

Students, preferably of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are desired by Mayor Curley and Commissioner Murphy of the department of public works for the position as chemist in asphalt testing. The appointments are to be made by the mayor from the list of eligibles as determined by the coming examination at the State House.

The announcement of the test for chemist in asphalt says:

"A chemist is wanted who is thoroughly trained and particularly one who has a broad knowledge of asphalt, tars, oils and paving materials in general. He should also know something of fuels, paints and lubricating oils.

"The examination will embrace a sworn statement of education, training and experience; report writing; mathematics; questions designed to test out the applicant's knowledge along the lines indicated.

"Only citizens of the United States who have been residents of Massachusetts for the past year and of Boston for the six months last past have a right to apply.

"Men desiring to take this examination may secure application blanks by applying, in person or by letter, at the office of the civil service commission, room 151, State House, Boston, Mass.

"Applications may be filed at any time; but, in order to receive a notice to appear at this examination, an applicant should have his application paper filled out and placed on file in the office of this commission on or before 5 p. m., Oct. 19, 1916."

The public works department today decided to pave North Center street, from Hanover to North street, North End, with grouted granite blocks, the work to be done by the paving division of the city service.

Bids for work on the South Boston stradway and the Old Harbor flats were opened this noon by the public works department. Before the award is made the department is to examine the proposals for this work which is to cost the city approximately \$800,000.

Award of the \$173,187.51 contract for paving with shell asphalt, topka or bituminous material 33 streets for the street laying-out department to the Central Construction Company by Mayor Curley was made today. The mayor ruled that he would make this award despite the protests of D. M. Biggs & Co. of Boston, and the Quinlan and Robertson Company of Montreal.

"I don't see any basis for the protests against awarding this contract to the Central Construction Company," said the mayor. "It seems to me that the complaints are based on the premise that the city will not compel the company securing the work to carry out the terms of the contract. I can tell you this, that the Central Construction Company will be held under its bond to carry out the contract to the letter of the law."

"The brick gutters I believe to be an important feature of the work arranged to be done. The action of water standing for any time is detrimental to asphalt. It has a tendency to disintegrate asphalt and for that reason we are going to lay vitrified brick in the water tables and make the streets with a crown or arching which will shed water into the sides where the brick will be laid. If the Central company has bid too low that is its concern. The company will be held to strict accountability."

"The fact that a competitor believes that the lowest and successful bidder will lose money on his contract is no concern of the city," the mayor said. "These other contractors state that no other brick gutters are being laid in paving now being done by Warren Brothers Company. Because these brick gutters are now asked for under another contract is no reason why the contract should not be awarded to the lowest bidder. I see no reason for rejecting the bids."

ANTI-SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

Massachusetts will send 100 or more delegates to the anti-suffrage convention in Washington, Dec. 6 and 7. Connecticut, Ohio, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Texas also will be represented.

CHINA INDUSTRIES NEED MACHINERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The changes that have taken place in China during the last 15 years and the effect of those changes upon business were described by Emil F. Fischer, who has spent many years in China, before the American Manufacturers Export Trade Association recently.

During that period Mr. Fischer said business had expanded through central and southern China. A greater number of new articles and commodities were coming into vogue there and Chinese consumers seemed to be getting less conservative. There were great opportunities for many articles of American manufacture, if properly introduced, even though higher in price than European goods that could not now be shipped to the east.

There was special need for low priced machinery for the upbuilding of new industries. The new course for Chinese business in the future, he believed, would be to transact its affairs direct instead of through a third party.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Gem Alexander Averescu, who is now in command of the Rumanian forces operating in the Dobruja, is a soldier who has rendered distinguished service. He entered the army as a cavalry trooper, and saw his first active service in the campaign against Turkey in 1878. Four years after that he had won his commission as sub-lieutenant. During the agrarian revolt of 1907, he commanded the troops engaged in suppressing the insurrection and the following year he became minister of war. In 1912 he attained the rank of general of division, and at the time of the invasion of Bulgaria, in 1913, was made chief of the general staff.

Edgar Erastus Clark, now Interstate commerce commissioner by President Wilson's nomination, is to be a member of the special commission charged with investigating the workings of the Adamson eight-hour law. Mr. Clark will be the only member of the commission with practical knowledge of railroading, and this he has gained during many years of service as a worker on western roads, and as a student of administrative problems since he joined the interstate commerce commission. From 1889 to 1906 he was in some office, subordinate or chief, in the Order of Railway Conductors of America. Then President Roosevelt made him a member of the Interstate commerce commission, and President Wilson reappointed him in 1913. He has been before the country once before in the capacity of an investigator of a crucial industrial problem. Along with Carroll D. Wright, Bishop Spalding, and other men of ability, he was named by President Roosevelt to settle the anthracite coal strike of 1902.

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COPLEY THEATER CONCERT

A concert was given at the Copley theater on Sunday evening by an orchestra of players, assisted by Mme. Cara Sapin contralto; Harold Tripp, tenor, and Louis Besserer, violinist. The contralto sang an opera aria and songs in English, and the violinist presented solos by Wieniawski and Kreisler.

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NEW HAVEN TRAIN SERVICE IS TO BE TOPIC OF HEARING

Public Service Board Proposes to Hear Complaints and Invite Recommendations

Massachusetts people who have been complaining of the train service furnished on the New Haven railroad are to be given an opportunity to state their views and to offer recommendations for improvements at a public hearing to be given by the Massachusetts public service commission in Boston Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 10:30 a. m. It is anticipated that the situation as it affects the mail service to Boston also will be reviewed at this hearing. Warren C. VanDervoort, New England railway mail superintendent, today saying that he probably will attend.

The hearing is based on a report just submitted to the service board by George W. Bishop, chief of its inspection department, which points out that much of the poor service rendered by the New Haven is due to the small type of engine used in Massachusetts. This report explains that the inspection department has done all within its power to improve conditions, but that action of wide scope is deemed essential.

The chief cause of the unsatisfactory service now being given by the New Haven is declared to be an effort of the road's officials "to meet unsatisfactory financial

**PRESIDENT SAYS
GERMAN PROMISE
MUST BE KEPT**

(Continued from page one)

in the Deutschland case. The government has not taken any position which would establish a precedent in the present instance. If the administration should decide to reserve the right to adapt itself to any new condition that may arise, as it probably had so decided, it would be following out the wishes of the President.

Throughout administration circles this morning there was an evident desire to learn all the facts concerning the submarine raid before forming a conclusion.

The belief grows stronger each hour that the President has the most difficult problem to solve that has confronted him since the Lusitania case.

Two complications are possible from the operations of a German submarine flotilla on the United States coast—one with Germany over the blockade to United States shipping that may result even though the operations of the submarines are carried on outside the three-mile limit, and the other with the Allies because of the admission of German submarines to United States ports.

It is observed here that the sinking of ships in proximity to the United States coast has already shown its effect in precautionary orders given shipping generally to remain in port. The result, of course, it is pointed out, amounts to an interference with neutral commerce. It has become apparent, too, that even though the operations of the submarines may be carried on in strict accordance with the rules of war, the situation is fraught with many possible complications involving the neutrality rights of this country. It is recalled that at the outset of the war, when Allied cruisers hovered off the port of New York and so near the coast that commerce was impeded, the United States in that instance considered their operations practically constituting a blockade. The government notified Great Britain and France of the situation, and the ships were withdrawn further out to sea.

With respect to the admission of submarines to ports of the United States it is pointed out that in all probability the Allies will hold this government financially responsible for all damage done by submarines after they leave any port of the United States. Although this probability was not stated in the notice to neutrals on the subject sent out last week, there are precedents which will be urged in support of claims of this character.

In some diplomatic circles the visit of the German submarine U-53 to Newport on Saturday, and her later attacks on British ships, bringing actual submarine warfare to the very shores of the United States, are taken to indicate that the events of the past two days mark only the beginning of a definite campaign on the part of Germany to force the President to show his hand before election.

In this connection, the much advertised visit of Ambassador Bernstorff at Shadow Lawn, which is to take place today, is considered of the highest importance and significance.

The immediate purpose of his call is to deliver the reply of the Kaiser to the President's appeal on behalf of the people of Poland, but it is possible the President may take occasion to speak of the submarine attacks on this side of the Atlantic.

It is felt that, while technically Germany may pursue her warfare legally outside the three-mile limit, grounds for protest may be found by this country because of the fact that submarine activities on this side of the Atlantic will result in a practical embargo on shipping. Indeed, it is reported in Washington that the attacks off Nantucket have resulted in a practical tie-up of steamers in all northern ports. This may be made the basis of a protest.

The President's political foes, however,扫出 the idea that he will take any notice of Germany's new submarine campaign at this time.

Officers of the navy regard the visit of the U-53 as an exploit of more than ordinary significance. They have observed that the submarine entered one of the most important naval ports of the United States, threaded her way among United States naval vessels and shipping, and quickly departed. Some of the officers of the navy regard the exploit as a demonstration by Germany of what she might do at will in the event of a war with this country.

Friends of the Allies point to the visit of the U-53, and her later appearance off Nantucket as a destroyer of British commerce, as illustrating the danger to neutrality and the difficulty of maintaining neutrality by the admission of naval submarines to neutral ports.

Within a week notice has been sent to all the larger neutral countries at his very point, in a memorandum dealing with the subject. The memorandum states that, in view of submarine navigation development and the acts unfortunately to be expected from enemy submarines in present circumstances, the allied governments consider it necessary, in order not only to safeguard their belligerent rights and the liberty of commercial navigation, but to avoid risks of dispute, to urge neutral governments to take effective measures to prevent belligerent submarine vessels, whatever the purpose to which they are put, from making use of neutral waters, roadsteads and ports.

The memorandum points out the difficulty of applying the law of nations in the case of submarine vessels. It further insists that any place providing a submarine warship, far from its base, with opportunity for rest and supplies, thereby furnishes such addition to its power that the place becomes, in fact, through advantages which it gives, a base of naval operations.

The position taken by the Allies, it is pointed out, is quite consistent with that taken by the President in his

note to Germany in the Sussex case. He said:

"It has become painfully evident to us (the United States government), that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the ideals of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

The question will arise now as to whether the activities of the German submarines, in attacking enemy commerce on this side of the Atlantic, will have the effect of stopping shipping at United States ports and thus serve as an effectual interference with neutral commerce. It is pointed out that the President has taken a strong position against the blacklist of the Allies and the mail delays, and his new problem may be to decide on what action he will take to prevent the closing of shipping in Atlantic ports because of the close proximity of belligerent naval action.

Letter to German Embassy

Merely Formal Report on Vessel, Said Count von Bernstorff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The letter which the captain of the U-53 gave to a reporter for the Associated Press for delivery to the German ambassador was expected at the embassy in the evening. The ambassador said he had no information whatever concerning the purpose of the submarine's visit. This, however, was before the news of the attacks on British ships had come.

"But you may rest assured of one thing," the ambassador said, "the letter from the submarine captain contains no peace message and no communication of any character from my government. If there had been such a communication, it would have been brought to the embassy by one of the submarine officers, or the submarine captain would have advised the embassy by telegraph of his arrival and an attaché of the embassy would have gone to Newport to receive the communication."

Count von Bernstorff displayed little interest in the contents of the letter which press dispatches had advised him was on the way from Newport. "I can tell you now what information the letter will contain," the ambassador said. "It will merely report the arrival of Captain Rose at Newport and his contemplated departure, and state that he is under admiralty orders on his present cruise."

It was the customary thing for a German war vessel arriving at a foreign port to inform the diplomatic representative of his government of the fact. But being under admiralty orders, the officer of the warship is under no obligations to and is not accustomed to make a report of his mission to diplomatic officials.

Americans Were Aboard

Steamer Stephano Reported as Being Still Afloat

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Stephano carried 44 first cabin and 39 second cabin passengers, a crew of 75 and 200 tons of general cargo.

Following is list of first and second cabin passengers on S. S. Stephano:

First Cabin—William Bierschenk, German-American; J. E. Evans, W. C. Ellis and W. J. Levison, Americans; J. Sanchez, R. Fernandez, F. Anqua, F. Hernandez, Spanish; J. Johnson, Norwegian; Mrs. E. R. Erickson, Newfoundland.

Second Cabin—Americans: J. Stewart, C. Bostwick, F. Bostwick, E. Saxon, M. Harris, H. F. Graham, J. L. Taylor, G. Hurlbut, H. Hurlbut, H. L. Barnum, R. B. Rudy, N. Huffman, F. Jennings, C. Evans, C. F. Ulrich, S. Wilson, J. Wilson, J. O. Andrews, M. Curtis, L. Howley, V. F. Burke, M. Kennedy, M. Cutler, P. Fitzpatrick, G. Gregory, Kennedy; Newfoundland: E. A. Butler, H. Tramblatt, M. Driscoll, P. Haley, G. McGrath, J. O. Marsh, H. Rowe, C. Leate, E. M. Kain, J. Kain, L. Leate, E. Gushin, V. Squires, M. Gosse, A. Lawlor, A. Hickey, R. Kain, J. Kain, F. O'Toole, M. Brown, G. Fellham, M. Doyle, A. Carew, C. Carew, K. Ludridgan, C. Engles, S. L. Shepard, M. Griffin, A. Norris, A. Coway, M. Casch, F. Perry, C. Gushin, J. Fenner Saunders, M. Clouter, M. C. Clouter, W. H. Clouter, Canadians: R. E. Tough, Miss Sylvia Carew.

A radio message from the torpedo boat destroyer Balch at 10 o'clock last night said that the steamer Stephano was still afloat six miles southeast of Nantucket shoals lightship. The destroyer reported that she was standing by, although it seemed that the ship would go to the bottom.

Quick Work of Rescuers

Destroyer Force Raced to Sea at First Notice of Raid

NEWPORT, R. I.—A feature of the day's events on Nantucket was a race to the scene from Newport, 100 miles away, of 16 vessels of the destroyer force of the United States navy's Atlantic fleet.

They dashed to sea at top speed on receipt of news of the submarine's attacks on shipping off Nantucket lightship.

Their mission was not to prevent the work of the diving raider, which was operating far outside the three-mile limit, though within sight of an American lightship, but to lend succor to the people cast adrift in their boats on the loss of their ships.

The fleet of destroyers, Admiral Gleaves got out, consisted of 16 destroyers and the mother ship of the destroyers. It was considered remarkable, they could be got under way in the time they did in view of the fact

that it was Sunday and many officers and men were on shore liberty.

The destroyers which put out were Jarvis, Lieutenant Davis; Drayton, Lieutenant Bagley; Ericsson, Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Miller; O'Brien, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Courtney; Benham, Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Gay; Cassin, Lieutenant-Commander Vernon; Balch, Lieutenant-Commander David Hanrahan; McCall, Lieutenant Stewart; Porter, Lieutenant-Commander W. K. Wortham; Fanning, Lieutenant Austin; Paulding, Lieutenant Douglas Howard; Winslow, Lieutenant-Commander Nichols; Aylen, Lieutenant-Commander John C. Fremont; Cushing, Lieutenant Kettner; Cummings, Lieutenant-Commander F. N. Neal; Conyngham, Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Johnson, and Melville, mother ship, Commander H. B. Price.

Admiral Knight said that the question of caring for the rescued ones would be easily disposed of. "If they wish to remain on board the warships they will undoubtedly be permitted to, though that is a matter for Rear Admiral Gleaves to decide. If they need food and sustenance it will be up to me and I shall be ready to do what I can."

"Offers of assistance are coming in all the time, and if any considerable number of survivors wish to go ashore I shall call upon those people. Also we can take care of a few in the quarters at the torpedo station."

President's Stand

Notice to Germany That Stopped Former U Boat Activities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following is from President Wilson's notice to Germany that submarine warfare on merchantmen must be kept within the law, April 18, 1916:

"But you may rest assured of one thing," the ambassador said, "the letter from the submarine captain contains no peace message and no communication of any character from my government. If there had been such a communication, it would have been brought to the embassy by one of the submarine officers, or the submarine captain would have advised the embassy by telegraph of his arrival and an attaché of the embassy would have gone to Newport to receive the communication."

Stephano, British passenger liner, plying regularly between New York and Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. F. Torpedoed southeast of Nantucket, bound for New York. Reported still afloat late last night. Passengers and crew, numbering about 140, were picked up by Destroyer Drayton and brought to Newport. The attack was at 4:30 p. m.

Kingston, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk southeast of Nantucket. Crew abandoned the ship in small boats after a warning shot from the submarine's gun. Officers and men were taken aboard a destroyer. The vessel was attacked at 10:45 a. m. Sunday. She was bound from London for Newport News.

Bloomsbury, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk, south of Nantucket, bound for New York. Reported still afloat late last night. Passengers and crew, numbering about 140, were picked up by Destroyer Drayton and brought to Newport. The attack was at 6 p. m. Sunday.

Bloomsbury, Dutch freighter, torpedoed and sunk, south of Nantucket. Crew was taken aboard destroyer. The steamer was bound from New York for Rotterdam.

Chr. Knudsen, Norwegian freighter, torpedoed and sunk near where the Bloomsbury went down. Crew picked up by destroyer. The vessel sailed from New York Saturday for London.

The government of the United States has been very patient. . . . It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the ideals of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

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If it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

Enthusiasm in Milwaukee German-American Circles Delighted Over U-Boat Feat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Enthusiasm prevails in German-American circles here over the submarine exploit of crossing the Atlantic and operating against trans-Atlantic commerce. Sunday night, at Milwaukee's big auditorium, the audience attending the concert given by a German marine corps organization, cheered, waved handkerchiefs and shouted when news came of sinking of six merchant steamers off the American coast. The band played "Deutschland über Alles," the audience singing the words.

A little later, in a large downtown hotel, assembled Germans held a celebration. When asked if those celebrating would express any opinion on whether new complications might arise between Germany and United States, one of the men said: "We did not think at all about that. We were just enthusiastic at the success of our brothers. Anyway, we cannot possibly see how this warfare will lead to trouble with our country."

The radio station here, which had given the news of the torpedoing and were slowly gathering additional facts, were suddenly closed to the press by order of the navy department at Washington.

How Kansan Was Held Up

Captain of American-Hawaiian Line Boat Tells of Meeting Submarine

When the American-Hawaiian line steamship Kansan docked at Mystic pier, Charlestown, this morning, Capt. E. L. Smith gave the details of the vessel's being held up by the German submarine off Nantucket yesterday afternoon and being allowed to proceed after the ship's papers had been inspected.

The Kansan, a freighter flying the Stars and Stripes, is en route from New York to Europe with a large cargo of war material, stopping at Boston to take on cargo bound for Europe.

Captain Smith stated today that the Kansan, which has made a number of trips from the United States to France since the European war has been in progress, left New York Saturday at 10 a. m. with 6500 tons of munitions loaded at that port for St. Nazaire, France, and Genoa, Italy.

"At 4:35 a. m. Sunday," continued the captain, "I was startled by hearing a shot. At that moment we were about three miles due south from Nantucket

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Insurance Rates Raised

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chubb & Sons, the largest marine insurance firm in the country, increased their rates from 40 to 70 per cent today. One firm made an 85 per cent increase in rates.

U BOATS RAID SHIPPING OFF ATLANTIC COAST

(Continued from page one)

Sons rescued from the ships sunk off Nantucket. The Ericsson, the first of the destroyers to arrive, had 81 persons, the Drayton 68, the Benham 36, and the Jenkins 31. Thirty-five women and 10 children were among the rescued on board the Ericsson. So far as is known there were no fatalities, though at a late hour the crew of the British steamer Kingston had not been accounted for.

The submarines first held up the American steamer Kansan, bound from New York for Boston and Genoa with steel for the Italian government, but later on, establishing her identity, allowed the American to proceed.

The known record of submarine warring was brought to land by wireless despatches. It follows:

The Strathdene, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk off Nantucket. Crew taken aboard Nantucket Shoals lightship, and later removed to Newport by torpedo boat destroyers. The vessel left New York Saturday for Bordeaux, and was attacked at 6 a. m. Sunday.

The West Point, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk off Nantucket. Crew abandoned the ship in small boats after a warning shot from the submarine's gun. Officers and men were taken aboard a destroyer. The vessel was attacked at 10:45 a. m. Sunday.

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TAFT IMPRESS SEEN IN LAW OF THE PHILIPPINES

Judicial System of the Islands Operates Under a Special Code Without Juries, Freed of Politics and Delays to Causes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—If one is to follow the opinion of Prof. William H. Taft, one of the most important reforms before the American people today is the elimination of politics and interminable delay from the operation of our state and federal courts. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Taft has had an opportunity of carrying out to some extent in the Philippines his ideas as to judicial reform. When the civil government took over the control of the islands from the military Mr. Taft was the first civil governor and head of the Philippine commission and one of the first acts of the commission was to change existing conditions in the courts quite radically, especially as to procedure.

In Spanish days there existed three codes, partially based on the code Napoleon, and partly descended from the body of Spanish law since the days of Columbus; one code determining civil procedure, another commercial law, while the third dealt with criminal law. While containing many excellent features the Philippine judicial machinery was in general highly unsatisfactory. The civil code provided for almost interminable delay, and was exceedingly cumbersome.

The criminal code was inquisitorial in nature and the judges practically combined in one person the functions of prosecutor and judge. No bail was allowed in criminal cases where the penalty in case of conviction was in excess of six months imprisonment, and a suspect could be arrested and brought to trial and subjected to examination without any statement of the charge under which he was confined. The proceedings could, at the option of the judge, be conducted in secret, and furthermore the defendant might never see nor hear his accusers, and in the absence of habeas corpus laws might be held indefinitely at the pleasure of the government. In practice the law was mainly well enforced, but owing to the disturbed political and religious conditions there were very many instances of injustice and oppression.

The Philippine commission, with Governor Taft at its head, held almost daily sessions, taking up proposed amendments to existing laws governing legal procedure, and in all cases before final action held public sessions at which objections and remarks might be made by lawyers and the public interested. As a result of their labors a codice civil or civil code was published to govern all future judicial action in the Philippines, comprising in a small volume a compact resume of existing Spanish laws amended where inconsonant with American ideals of justice and also certain features of English and American common law. With minor changes this code is still in force and works admirably.

In the criminal code which was issued shortly afterward there were a great many changes, the more important being the extension to the defendant of those safeguards common to American and English law, such as habeas corpus, denial of the right to place a man twice in jeopardy on the same charge; excusing the accused from testifying against his will; entitling him to representation either in person or by attorney at all proceedings; admitting him to reasonable bail except when charged with a capital offense, stipulating that he must be confronted by his accusers, and entitling him to a speedy, prompt and public trial. The main difference, then between judicial procedure in the territorial United States and its main insular possession, lies in the fact that no provision is made for jury trial. The law does, however, provide for the appointment of assessors, a Spanish custom, and the defendant has the privilege of demanding that these sit with the judge in the case and advise with him as to the verdict. The judge is not, however, obliged to accept the opinion of the assessors who are usually either two or three in number instead of 12 as under our jury system.

Appeals from courts of first instance go to the supreme court of the islands at Manila, a body containing both American and Filipino judges and with a Filipino as chief justice.

In general, justice is prompt in the Philippines, more especially in the lower courts. Considering the large population, nearly 10,000,000, litigation is very infrequent nor are criminal cases abundant.

KING KALAKAUA DAY IN HONOLULU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Honolulu will observe on Nov. 18 the King Kalakaua day in honor of the last male ruler of the Hawaiian islands, according to a decision reached at a recent meeting of the members of the Kalakaua day committee. That the day be set aside as a legal holiday will be recommended to the Governor and the Legislature by the committee. It was decided.

Included in the observation will be ceremonies in which Queen Liliuokalani, sister of King Kalakaua, will be the central figure. General attendance at these ceremonies will be urged and cooperation of business houses will be asked so that their employees may have an opportunity to witness them.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FIJI SCHOOLS ARE PROJECTED

Governor Escott Outlines Some Changes in Communication to Gathering of Pupils

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, FIJI.—Something of the condition of the schools in Suva, Fiji islands, was outlined in a communication from Gov. Wickham Escott which was read at a recent gathering of students and parents for the distribution of prizes to those students excelling in studies. The communication was, in part, as follows:

"As you are aware, the legislative council, with the approval of the secretary of state, has decided that changes should be made in the Suva public school, that the school should be taken over as soon as possible by the government, and that a boys' high school or grammar school, to which there should be attached a suitable boarding establishment, will be created in Suva.

"The present school buildings will be reserved for a girls' high school only. For financial reasons there must be a temporary modification of that arrangement and it is now proposed that, so soon as the staff of the boys' grammar school can be provided, and a head mistress can be obtained for the girls' high school, the school buildings should be reserved for the boys' school and the girls' school should be accommodated in another building to be rented temporarily for the purpose.

"The creation of separate schools for the boys and girls must entail increased expenditure and the legislative council has decided that part of the additional funds required should be raised by school fees to be paid by children whose attendance at school is not compulsory and whose parents do not pay school rates. The fees will be as follows:

"Thirty dollars a year for each pupil attending the girls' high school and \$60 a year for each pupil attending the boys' grammar school. Reduction of fees will be granted in cases in which two or more children of the same family attend the same school and provision will be made for the remission of fees altogether in certain cases.

"When a boarding establishment has been attached to the boys' school the annual fees for boarders, including fees for tuition, will be \$250. The ages of admission to the boys' and girls' school will be 7 and 6 years, respectively. In both schools the curriculum will be so arranged that boys and girls will be able, in due course, to sit for the higher Oxford and Cambridge local examinations or other examinations of a similar standard.

"It is an important feature of the plan for improving education in the colony that exhibitions of such value as may be determined by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the legislative council, should be granted, on the results of examinations to pupils of government or assisted schools and that such exhibitions should be applied towards the maintenance of the successful candidates to any educational institution, training institution, school or college within or without His Majesty's dominions, which may be approved by the board of education that will be created under the ordinance which passed on July 11."

Lady Scott, wife of the Governor, presented the prizes to the successful candidates.

JAPANESE CARNIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—That the Japanese of Hawaii take a prominent part in the 1917 mid-Pacific carnival, to be held in Honolulu next February, was urged at a recent meeting of 30 local Japanese, including Consul-General Rokuro Moro. A committee of five was appointed to select the personnel of about 30 subcommittees on arrangements. In a brief address Consul-General Moro declared that the Japanese of the islands should do all in their power towards making the big festival a success. The Japanese have taken prominent parts in recent carnivals, their annual lantern parades forming picturesque and interesting features. During the carnival in February, 1916, more than 3000 Japanese marched in the lantern parade, three-fourths of them being Hawaiian born and therefore citizens of the United States. The Japanese also have contributed beautiful floats to the annual flower parades.

HAWAII SUGAR SHIPMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Sugar to the amount of 514,970 tons, representing the 1916 crop, was shipped from Hawaii during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31. This includes shipments from the islands of Hawaii, Oahu, Maui, and Kauai. The estimates of agents and sugar factors as of June 1, 1916, were 583,282, while the sugar shipped during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1916, amounted to 646,445, signifying a considerable decrease. Following is the amount of shipments of sugar from the four islands during the fiscal year just closed: Hawaii 165,073, Maui 141,067, Oahu 107,465, Kauai 100,360. This is in tons. The shipments for the fiscal year in 1915 were as follows: Hawaii 240,735, Maui 160,233, Oahu 129,997, Kauai 115,380.

MAHUKA SITE TO BE SOLD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Authority has been received from Washington, D. C., by Malcolm A. Franklin, collector of customs at this port, to sell the famous Mahuka site, at one time proposed for Honolulu's new federal building. Although the upset price, as fixed in the bill passed by Congress, is \$165,000, the notice of sale received from Washington gives \$200,000 as the upset price, and Collector Franklin says he will be guided by the letter.

ARGENTINE NEED IS DEVELOPMENT OF VACANT LAND

Country Life and Its Improvement Neglected for Glamour of the Capital—Immense Resources Await Cultivation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The contrast confronting the traveler who journeys only a few miles beyond the city limits of the dazzling modern capital of Buenos Aires is remarkable. In place of the shining streets of the well-kept city in which the Argentino glories, one finds here and there straggling huts made of corrugated iron for the most part, and all about and beyond to the lands-end, stretches the hill-less pampa. This sweep of level plain covers roughly 2,000,000 square miles, making a range of territory nine times the size of England and double the extent of Mexico. There are unbroken ranges of 2000 miles of absolutely flat land, across which the traveler may pass for hundreds of miles without seeing scarcely a town worthy of the name. The owners of the big farms live in Buenos Aires or Europe and the vast unoccupied pampa still awaits the immigration from other lands to become productive.

Argentina is in need of careful attention as regards her rural development. She has been likened to a tramp wearing a silk hat—the silk hat is Buenos Aires. "What do you think of our city?" is the inevitable question th visitor hears from the people. No one says, "What do you think of our country life?" One is often led to wonder whether the city dweller in the one great town of the nation has ever seen his country district, or if he has seen it, cares especially about its condition.

There are agricultural societies, to be sure, and the interest in the stock shows and high-bred cattle and horses is considerable. Yet the fact remains that the sons of the last generation of big land owners appear to be chiefly interested in receiving from their farm managers the usual payments, which they spend in the pleasure-loving and show-loving semi-European Buenos Aires.

As the Chileans who are of the old families depend upon government positions made lucrative by the revenues from the nitrate fields, in similar fashion the wealthy Argentines fall back upon the sure revenue from vast estates which pass down from fathers to sons. Meanwhile the Italians who compose about 60 per cent of the population, together with the Spanish, English and other foreign nationalities, carry on the large business undertakings and the real native people are conspicuous for their absence in the large trade enterprises.

According to Argentine law a father can give away in bequests only one fifth of his property, the remainder must be divided among the members of his family. It is doubtful whether this law makes for progressive activity and enterprise on the part of the sons of the rich, who are certain of a large inheritance. Therefore, why work?

As a rule the old families of wealth live together in their large palatial homes, keeping much to themselves. It is not unusual for the foreigner who is fortunate enough to be invited to eat with an Argentine family of the "Estancia" class, to find about the long tables 20 or 30 members of the family, consisting of all ages from grandmothers to grandchildren, who with the respective families live beneath one roof.

These large families carry along the traditions of their clan, but they are not especially interested in the reform of Argentine life or in the extensive opening up of new fields of service and opportunity. Indeed, one is amazed at the lack often manifested in large national improvement, such as the extension of education to rural sections or the cultivation of the wide unoccupied territories which lie frequently within the domains of these feudal estates.

That Argentina, however, in its unoccupied wonderland, is a vast country of future opportunities, no one can deny. Like Chile, this country extends through three zones. If you dress for the torrid zone on the edge of Brazil, you will need to arrange your toilet for the temperate zone in the middle fertile land where are located the larger towns, while in the far south you will find the cold, desolate Patagonian wilderness.

Argentina boasts also of rivers, great rivers, La Plata, and Paraná especially affording navigation for small steamers many hundreds of miles. The La Plata is as muddy as the Missouri or the Ganges and requires constant dredging in order to save Buenos Aires from becoming an inland town as far as the passage of big steamers is concerned.

Argentina is still in part an unexplored country. The northern Chaco region is a veritable tropical jungle where all swamp-loving animals breed. The Chaco Indians are still in an almost utter savage state, and the opportunity of civilization in this region would seem to offer a great inducement for the wealthy Argentinian who seems to have unlimited time and often a dearth of worth-while things, to do.

There are forests here in Northern Argentina also where the hard "quebracho" wood grows from which tanin is produced, and which is also used because of its hardness, as sleepers in the railroads. Here one finds hardy lumber pioneers making inroads into this unique forest. In this section also are found wonderful birds which have been the amazement of ornithologists. Here are the screaming "speccas" whose shrieking, dismal cry sounds

like the voice of the pines heard in the midnight gale.

But Argentina is peculiarly a promised land of live stock. The early Spanish settlers were given land on provision that animals would be imported and maintained—a far sighted provision. The more cattle the colonist brought the larger was his grant of land. This was 400 years ago. Thus horses, cows, sheep, goats and pigs multiplied in great abundance and the time came when they were hunted for game as was the North American bison, and it was necessary to pass laws limiting the number of animals that could be killed in a single year.

In the passage of the years agricultural products became necessities not only for the feeding of the enlarging population, but for the maintenance of this great live stock family as well, and the present enormous enterprises which have placed Argentina upon the map, in relation to these two fold forms of activity, agriculture and stock raising, reveal some of the possibilities of this tremendous land-empire. In ten years the export value of live stock, for example, has grown from \$115,000,000 to \$180,000,000 and agricultural products from \$105,000,000 to \$265,000,000. The area under cultivation has increased from 1896 from 13,000,000 to over 50,000,000 acres. More than 30,000,000 cattle now roam across these broad pampas and 80,000,000 sheep, though the sheep business has been forced farther and farther south in order to make way for the rapidly increasing agricultural development. It is in the exportation of chilled and frozen beef that the particular increase in possibility and opportunity is revealed, the values in these products of export having risen from \$7,000,000 to over \$30,000,000 per year. There are more than 3,000,000 sheep going to the freezing establishments yearly, and railway managers tell us that on an average 4,000 cars of sheep arrive each month in Buenos Aires for local consumption. In addition to export trade it must be remembered that Argentina has a population of 7,000,000 to feed, and that it requires 4,000 head of cattle every day to keep the republic supplied with meat, 1,800 of these cattle being taken by the capital city.

It is only necessary to consider such facts as the foregoing to reveal the almost limitless possibilities in this country which is capable of supporting by the products of the soil at least 10 times the population which it has at present, and possesses a field for commerce in raw materials of almost unexampled extent. As a manufacturing country, because of the absence of coal fields especially, Argentina will not in all probability figure for generations to come, though there is at present considerable discussion of the use of oil for fuel, and there are sprung up a number of new manufacturing plants on a small scale. The great future, however, exists, undoubtedly, along the lines upon which the country has already begun to develop in such a large way in accordance with its natural resources. The chances for the speedy occupation of the vast reserves of this republic rests not so much upon the resources of the land, as upon the character and the training of the Argentinians themselves.

One will be told, not simply by foreigners, but by the astute, educated men of the country, that there is no doubt about the intelligence of the Argentinian; about his ethical ability, character and moral self-reliant force, there is still a decided doubt. One of the leading railway managers of the country spoke concerning the needs of the Argentinian. His remark was significant: "He must learn the inestimable value of perseverance, and he must cultivate in his government a race of statesmen instead of a race of politicians."

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MAYOR FAVORS IMPROVEMENTS IN NORTH END

Continuous Plan of Street Widening in Most Congested Sections With an Annual Expenditure Endorsed by Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, MASS.—The mayor's plan of street widening in the most congested sections of the city, with an annual expenditure of \$250,000, has been endorsed by the executive committee of the Boston school committee.

The recommendations contained in the manual are based upon conclusions reached by school committee members at 15 conferences held in 1915 at which more than 70 per cent of the towns of the state were represented.

"The function of the school committee is essentially legislative, and not executive," the manual says. "The school committee, representing the people, is charged with the duty of determining and deciding questions of general educational policy, of determining and defining the duties and responsibilities of school officers and of passing upon large issues in school administration."

A most important function of the school committee is declared to be the adoption of an educational policy. This policy may provide for the plan of organization of the school system; the kinds of education, general, vocational; the quality and standards of teaching service; the course of study with special attention to courses in house-holds, practical arts and commercial subjects; a program for new buildings and extension of school plant; the system of school accounting; methods of procedure in the employment of teachers; transportation of pupils; care of buildings, repairs, construction; purchasing supplies and apparatus.

At stated intervals, the manual says, the school committee should require the superintendent of schools to present in writing a full and careful statement of local educational conditions, together with recommendations for changes in educational policy. This report may include recommendations with reference to the business administration and the professional supervision of the North End advised by the city planning board.

In a preliminary report on the proposed improvements in the North End, the city planning board had this, in part, to say:

"Morton street in the North End is only 11 to 14 feet in width, with tall buildings on each side. By itself it is not a fit place for people to live in, and near it are alleys even worse. This fact has long been recognized. The Associated Charities and other publicly interested organizations have tried for years to persuade the city to take some action to alleviate conditions and various methods of relief have been proposed, but so far little has been done.

"The lack of open space to afford light and air to persons in the buildings is the chief cause of the undesirable conditions. The high valuation of buildings and land makes any plan for land-takings a costly one, but the present condition demands some action, even though costly.

"The plan, if carried out, will provide the greatest possible benefits, at a minimum cost, as it involves chiefly the properties of lowest valuation, and will afford suitable frontage space to practically all the properties that will remain in private hands. It

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The British troops, operating in the triangle which has the towns of Albert and Peronne for its base and Bapaume for its apex, have taken the town of le Sars on the Albert-Bapaume road, thus advancing the attack which is aimed at the envelopment of Bapaume by the British and Peronne by the French.

On the northern Rumanian front General von Falkenhayn, by a rapid concentration of troops, made possible by the complete railway system in his rear, has forced the Rumanians back, from Krontstadt and Hermannstadt, towards the passes.

There is no news of any importance from the other fronts in Europe or Asia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Monday—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: A new Anglo-French attempt to break through between the Acre and the Somme has failed. The continuous increase of the British artillery display during the last few days had heralded this attempt. The army of General von Buelow, in a tenacious resistance and severe struggle, generally repulsed the gigantic thrust, at many places by hand-to-hand fighting or by counter-attack.

Only at le Sars and at parts of our position northeast of le Boeufs, as well as between Morval and the wood of St. Pierre Vaast, did the British force their way into our line.

South of the Somme, French attempts to attack on both sides of Vermandovilliers were suppressed before the German lines by our curtain of fire.

Five hostile aeroplanes were shot down in aerial engagements and by our anti-aircraft guns. Captain Boelke put his thirtieth opponent out of action.

Eastern front: Nothing of special importance has occurred.

Macedonian front: There have been lively artillery duels at many points between Presba lake and the Vardar. On both sides of the Monastir-Florin railway some advances were repulsed.

Transylvania: The Rumanians are yielding on the whole eastern front. The allied (Teutonic) troops have forced an exit from the Geister forest into the Alt valley, and a fresh advance threw the Rumanians further back.

Kronstadt has been taken.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja): There have been no events on this front. Military works northwest of Bucharest were attacked by our flying squadron, and bombs were dropped.

Sunday—An official statement issued on Saturday says:

Army group of Prince Leopold: The number of Russian prisoners taken near Batkow, on the Sereth, has increased to 300. Russian attacks continued yesterday morning on both sides of the Zlota Lipa, and were again repulsed sanguinely. Small, advanced positions south of Tczewszczow were given up. Southeast of Brzezany, a height which had been occupied by the Russians since Sept. 30, was recaptured by a storming attack.

Army group of Archduke Charles: There were no events of special importance.

Western front—Army group of Prince Rupprecht: The great artillery battle on the Somme has now spread to the front north of the Acre and has increased in intensity south of the Somme, especially on both sides of Vermandovilliers.

Our curtain of fire almost completely suppressed attacks of the Allied troops between the Acre and the Somme and also suppressed an attack between le Boeufs and Bouchavesnes against troops of General von Boehm and General von Gernier, which was arrested at the outset. Only southwest of Salliey did hand-to-hand fighting develop with weak enemy detachments which advanced to our lines.

A French attack from the Denecourt-Vermandovilliers-Lihons front against the sector of General Kathon led to bitter hand-to-hand engagements near Vermandovilliers which were decided to the advantage of our brave Schleswig troops, against whose stubborn resistance the efforts of the French failed during the whole month of July in the same region. Moreover, all our opponents' attacking waves broke down under our fire.

Transylvania: Over the whole eastern front the allied (Teutonic) troops are making progress. They have closely pursued and pressed back through the Geister forest, the retreating Rumanians and have repulsed the rear guards.

During the repulse of Rumanian attacks on both sides of Rothenthurm Pass, two officers and 133 men were made prisoners.

South of Hatzeig the frontier height of Sigieu was wrested from the Rumanians. Ground has been gained near Orsova.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja): The Rumanians, who attacked at various points between the Danube and the Black Sea, were repulsed.

Macedonian front: In addition to minor unsuccessful attacks, a strong enemy attack west of the Monastir-Florin railway line broke down in front of the Bulgarian positions.

Dedeagatch was shelled from the sea without results.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Monday—The official communication from Rumanian headquarters says:

Northern frontier: In the Alt valley of the Transylvanian plain, in the region of Hermannstadt, Forgaras and Brasso, in the face of superior forces,

principally German, the Rumanian forces have been cleverly withdrawn to strategic positions on the Carpathian frontier, to insure a strong defense of the four passes leading from Rumania to Brasso. All evidence shows that the Austro-Germans are bringing troops from all other fronts in order to make a desperate coup in this region.

According to the latest news the Rumanian offensive has already been resumed in the Jiu valley and Caneni in the direction of Hermannstadt. Southern front of Dobrudja: The situation is satisfactory. The Russians and Rumanians are advancing southward.

Sunday—The official statement issued by the war office yesterday says:

Army of the East: On the Struma river a violent counter offensive by the Bulgars was repulsed by the British who occupied Nevelyon.

In the region of Lake Butkova the Italian forces passed to attack.

The Serbian offensive is developing on the Retenek-Sokol heights. Advance detachments have reached the valley of Bela Voda.

On the Cerna and to the west of that river there were lively artillery actions.

On Lake Presba French troops occupied the town of German.

The full continues on the Somme front. Saturday afternoon's official announcement says the night passed quietly all along the battle line in France.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—A Salonika communiqué states on the Struma front the British mounted troops have moved forward their line to Kabarska, Salmah Homondos, meeting with little opposition. Further north, Cavardagh, Ormanli and Haznatar villages have been occupied by the British.

Another communiqué states that the British yesterday established posts towards Butte de Warlencourt, east of le Sars. Gas was discharged successfully at different points along the British front north of the Acre. The German reply was feeble and British patrols were able to enter the German trenches and secure prisoners. Several British rods were made in Neuville St. Vaast and Loos neighborhood. German trenches were entered in all cases, casualties were inflicted and prisoners taken. Three machine gun emplacements were also destroyed and considerable damage done to the German trenches.

The official statement issued yesterday says:

Yester evening the Germans counter-attacked our new positions north of le Boeufs and recovered a small portion of their lost trenches. Elsewhere we secured our gains. The whole of le Sars is in our hands and more than 500 prisoners already are reported.

The official communication dealing with the fighting on the Macedonian front, given out last evening, says:

Dolran front: There has been a strong artillery bombardment. One enemy aeroplane was forced down behind his lines by our airmen.

Struma front: Enemy working parties are active. Close to our lines over 1500 fallen have been counted.

The official statement from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

South of the Acre our front was heavily shelled during the day, especially in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt and le Sars. We advanced our line southwest of Gueudecourt.

The Germans again attacked Schwaben redoubt unsuccessfully this morning. There was severe fighting north of the Courcellette-Warlencourt road, where we won some ground.

The total number of prisoners reported in the last two days has risen to 13 officers and 866 men.

Yesterday, in spite of the difficult weather, our aeroplanes did useful work. One of our machines is missing.

North and northeast of Courcellette we considerably advanced our front. The Germans delivered an attack on the Schwaben redoubt but were completely repulsed.

Successful raids were carried out during the night by Irish, Midland and Yorkshire troops in the Fauquissart, Givency and Loos areas.

Sunday—The official statement from general headquarters, issued Saturday night, says:

This afternoon, with the French on our right, our troops attacked from the Albert-Bapaume road to le Boeufs.

Between Gueudecourt and le Sars our line advanced from 600 to 1000 yards. We captured the village of le Sars and made progress east and west of it.

Reports of the number of prisoners taken have not yet been received. The work of the infantry, as usual, was greatly assisted by our aircraft.

In spite of the unfavorable weather during the past five days our aeroplanes have done valuable work, and have dropped a large number of bombs on the Germans.

Saturday afternoon's statement says:

Last night a hostile bombing attack on our new positions northeast of Eaucourt-l'Abbaye was completely repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing to report south of the Acre.

During the night our patrols raided enemy trenches in the Armentieres and Loos areas with successful results.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—Yesterday afternoon's war office bulletin reads as follows:

The night was rainy and without any important event on the Somme front. The Germans displayed little activity.

Our aeroplanes have regulated the fire and corrected the range of many of our batteries in the Somme area.

They fought six aerial engagements and have bombed Molain and Vaux wood, north of Peronne.

The official communication issued by the war office last night reads:

Macedonian front: Between Presba lake and the Vardar there were no important events. Serbian attempts to cross the Cerna near the village of Skotnici were frustrated by a counter-attack.

East of the Vardar, on the front as far as Dolran lake, there was little

which succeeded in reaching our trenches.

In the Woerwe our heavy artillery bombarded German convoys and camps, as well as the Thiamont station.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance.

Eastern army: The fighting continues from the Cerna river to Lake Presba. The Serbian troops occupied Dobropolye summit. The French troops mastered Kisovo, and the Baba mountains.

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Another communiqué states that the British yesterday established posts towards Butte de Warlencourt, east of le Sars. Gas was discharged successfully at different points along the British front north of the Acre. The German reply was feeble and British patrols were able to enter the German trenches and secure prisoners. Several British rods were made in Neuville St. Vaast and Loos neighborhood. German trenches were entered in all cases, casualties were inflicted and prisoners taken. Three machine gun emplacements were also destroyed and considerable damage done to the German trenches.

The official statement issued no event of importance.

Caucasus front: In the direction of Ognott an attack by Turkish scouting detachments supported by artillery was successfully repulsed. Deserters who have been arriving lately in great numbers state that desertions among the Turkish troops in the rear have considerably increased. There were instances of the desertion of entire platoons.

Dobrudja front: The situation is unchanged.

Sunday—Saturday's statement says:

Western front: In the direction of Ognott an attack by Turkish scouting detachments supported by artillery was successfully repulsed. Deserters who have been arriving lately in great numbers state that desertions among the Turkish troops in the rear have considerably increased. There were instances of the desertion of entire platoons.

Italian theater: On the Carso plateau a strong Italian fire against our positions and on the regions behind our front was continued uninterruptedly for the fifth day. In the afternoon our opponents attempted several infantry attacks which failed completely in the face of our concentric artillery fire.

In the Fleims valley front some subsections were subjected to violent gun and mining fire.

Dobrudja front: The situation is unchanged.

Sunday—Saturday's statement says:

Western (Russian) front: In the region northwest of Bubnov, to the northeast of Svinjuchi, a strong German party attempted to drive us from a German trench which we had occupied, but were repulsed by our fire.

On the Cenluva and Zlota Lipa rivers, in the region of Shibalin, Potoc and Machishev, fighting continues. Our opponents attempted to recapture their lost ground, but four consecutive counter-attacks were repelled with heavy losses to them.

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artillery firing on both sides. South of the town of Dolran there was firing all night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Monday—The official communication issued yesterday reads:

Eastern theater: Austro-Hungarian and German troops forced their way yesterday evening into Brasso (Kronstadt). Other columns occupied the Alt valley east of Geister wood.

The Hungarian Landsturm Hussars occupied Szekely-Udwary. In the Georgeny mountains our opponents are yielding before the Austro-Hungarian forces under General von Arz.

On the Russian front there is nothing to report.

Sunday—The official statement issued by the war office Saturday night says:

Army of the East: On the Struma river a violent counter offensive by the Bulgars was repulsed by the British who occupied Nevelyon.

In the region of Lake Butkova the Italian forces passed to attack.

The Serbian offensive is developing on the Retenek-Sokol heights. Advance detachments have reached the valley of Bela Voda.

On the Cerna and to the west of that river there were lively artillery actions.

On Lake Presba French troops occupied the town of German.

The full continues on the Somme front. Saturday afternoon's official announcement says the night passed quietly all along the battle line in France.

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Italian theater: On the

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS TERRIFIC SLUMP TODAY

German Submarine Work Near United States Shores Cause Price Losses Sensational—Republic Steel Off 18 Points

Not for years have such price losses from the previous closing figures been experienced by stocks as were sustained in the first dealings of the New York list today on account of the international situation brought about by the campaign of German submarines near the shores of the United States. Stocks were dumped upon the market, regardless of the prices they brought, and the resulting slump was startling.

The war issues were panic-stricken, but this was particularly true of the whole market. Republic Iron & Steel presented one of the most sensational instances. It opened down more than 8 points and on a remarkable string of sales reached a level more than 18 points below where it closed Saturday noon. The rails recorded big losses, as did also the coppers.

There was an excited scramble to sell International Mercantile Marine preferred, the first sale being several points apart in different parts of the crowd, with opening reported at 3500 at 112 to 108 against 119 1/2 at the close on Saturday. In the next few minutes Marine preferred sold down to 107, a loss of more than 12 points.

The Boston market also was extremely weak, particularly Copper Range, American Zinc, Swift, Mohawk and United States Smelting common.

There were rallies in New York after the first jolt.

After the first half hour trading became more orderly and fluctuations then generally were off fractions at a time instead of the 1 to 5 points jumps which were noted in the first few minutes.

There was a good deal of discussion as to the extent and source of the heavy selling which caused the initial break.

One broker who had an opportunity to make an investigation of board rooms affairs, said that almost every brokerage house on the street had from one to ten stop orders reached on the early declines and this caused a flood of stock which only the most powerful kind of buying could have absorbed without causing a general crumbling away of values.

The crowd in United States Steel common was so large that brokers included in it were happy to have escaped without injury. The stock was traded in an enormous extent with sales in the first hour being close to 300,000 shares out of 900,000 shares traded in all around the room in that period.

Republic Steel, after opening down 8 1/2 points in New York at 70, dropped to 63 1/2. It came back later to 78 1/2 and again sold off 5% before midday. U. S. Steel opened off 4% at 112 and dropped to 108. After rallying to 113 1/2 it again dropped several points. New York Air Brake opened down 6 1/2 at 53 1/2 and recovered to 57 and again receded about a point before midday. Baldwin opened off 9 points at 80, declined to 79 and came back to 87. Crucible opened down 6 points at 84 and rallied to 88, receding several points again before midday.

Marine opened down 5 1/2 at 39, dropped to 34 and recovered more than 6 points. The preferred opened down 7 1/2 at 112, declined 5 points further and after rallying to 112 1/2 again sold off several points. Mexican Petroleum opened down 5 1/2 at 106 and recovered 2 points before midday. Union Pacific was off 3 1/2 at the opening at 146. It declined to 143 and rallied to 148 1/2. Reading opened off 4% at 106 1/2, moved up to 109 1/2 and declined 2%.

Gulf common opened off four points in Boston at 82 and rallied 2 1/2 before midday. Butte & Superior opened off three points at 63 and recovered a point before midday. American Zinc opened off four points at 44, improved to 46 1/2 and then sold off. Granby opened at 2 1/2 at 89, and receded further. Copper Range opened off 2 1/2 at 66 and declined to 63 1/2 before midday.

Trading quieted down somewhat in the early afternoon, but fluctuations continued erratic. The tone was unsteady at the beginning of the last hour and prices were below the recovery level of the forenoon.

New York total sales, 2,082,000 shares; \$4,353,000 bonds.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

	Oct. 7, 1916	Increase
Circulation	... 1,000	
Loans, disc and inv.	437,490,000	5,371,000
Indiv deposits in U. S.	352,615,000	5,587,000
Due banks	145,050,000	13,731,000
Time deposits	28,395,000	42,000
Exchange for clearing		
-house	19,152,000	1,582,000
Due from banks	43,096,000	2,587,000
Cash reserves	24,993,000	*62,000
Res in fed res banks	23,645,000	*75,000
Res with other banks	65,100,000	8,536,000
Cash excess	651,000	*359,000
Excess in New York	29,180,000	8,540,000
Excs with fed res bk.	3,361,000	*1,229,000
Total excess	43,172,000	6,761,000

*Decrease.

RAILROAD AGENTS' CONVENTION
DALLAS, Tex.—Texas general passenger agents are planning to go from their regular monthly meeting in St. Louis, Oct. 11 to 13, to Washington to attend the sixty-first annual convention of the American Association of Passenger Officers, says the News.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
NYN&H	60	60%	60%	60	60
N & W	137	137	140	137	139 1/2
Northern Pac.	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	75	75	75	75	75
Oift Silver	65	65	65	65	65
O & W	27 3/4	28 1/2	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4
Owens Bot Mach	91	91	91	91	91
Oil Co. Mail	134	135	135	134	134
Pennsylvania	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
People's Gas	110 1/2	111 1/2	110	111 1/2	111 1/2
Philco	40	40	40	40	40
Pitts Coal	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pitts Coal ct	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Car Fy	65 1/2	67	65	66	65 1/2
Pitts Steel pf.	104	104	104	104	104
Pressed Steel	60	64	64	60	63 1/2
Pullman	172	172	172	172	172
Quicksilver	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Ray Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Linseed	20	20	20	20	20
Republ I&S	70	78 1/2	70	78 1/2	70
Repul I&S pf.	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	110 1/2
Ry Steel Sp	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Ry Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Seaboard A L	16	16	16	16	16
Seabrd A Lpf.	40	40	40	39	39
StL&SF pf.	76	76	76	76	76
StL&SF pf.	87	88	87	88	87
Am Steel Fy	58	58	58	58	58
Sloss Sheffield	55 1/2	61	55 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
So Pacific	100	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
So Ry	27	29 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
So Ry pf.	68	70 1/2	68	70 1/2	68
Shattuck Ari	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
Shattuck Ari	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
Sloss Sheffield	55 1/2	61	55 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
StL&SF wi.	17	17	17	17	17
Studebaker	131 1/2	131	131	131	131
Stutz Motor	65	65	63	63	63
Tenn Copper	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Texas Co.	17	21 1/2	21 1/2	19	19
Texas Ave.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Third Ave.	73 1/2	58	73 1/2	58	73 1/2
Underwood	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Union B&P	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union B&P pf.	59	61	59	61	59
Union Pacific	146	148 1/2	143	147 1/2	147 1/2
Un Rys Sp	9	9	9	9	9
Un Ry Sp pf.	21	21	21	22	22
U.S C I P.	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
U.S R. & R.	134	134	134	134	134
U.S Rubber	60	60	58	58	58
U.S Rubber pf.	114	114	114	114	114
U.S Realty	20	30	30	30	30
USS&L	72	73	70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
USS&L pf.	52	52	52	52	52
V S I C & C	14	15	14	14	14
Wabash	15	14	14	14	14
Wabash pf A.	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wabash pf A.	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wabash pf B.	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29	29 1/2
W. Maryland	30 1/2	30 1/2	29	30 1/2	30 1/2
W. Maryland pf	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cal Fuel	52	56	49 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Col Gas & El.	34	37 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Col South	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	35	35
Col So 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	61
Con Can	100 1/2	100 1/2	99	100	99
Con Gas	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Con GasBalt	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Corn Prod.	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2
Cruc Steel	80	79	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Balt & Ohio	85	87 1/2	85	87 1/2	85
Balt & Ohio pf.	76	76	76	76	76
Bell & Howell	112	122	122	122	122
Beth Steel	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	159 1/2	159 1/2	157 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
BFGoodrich	72	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Brook R T	85	85	85	85	85
Butte & Superior	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal Petrol	22	22	22	22	22
Can Pacific	178 1/2	178			

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE

Renewed Activity in Railroad List Features New York Exchange Trading — Swift & Co.'s Rise in Boston Market

Price movements last week in the securities markets, particularly New York, were rather spasmodic.

Rumors of peace upset the New York list Friday, following several days of advances with several specialties establishing new high records.

The railroad and sugar issues were in particularly good request. The movement in the railroads started with the publication of the Union Pacific annual report, which made a very favorable showing. New York Central was an active and strong leader. Attention was attracted to the sugar issues due to large sales of the commodity abroad and continued high prices. There was no let-up in the large volume of trading with million-share days the rule.

The tables below give the high, low and last prices, together with net changes of the leading active stocks on the New York and Boston exchanges for the week ended Oct. 7.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last Inc.
Am Bt Sugar	100	96	95% 1/2
Am Can	66%	63%	63% *1/2
Am C & Fdry	69	60%	68% 1/2
Am Linseed pref	58%	52	56% 4/5
Am Loco	84%	79%	80% 3/4
Am Smelters	114%	110%	111% *1/2
Am St Fdries	65%	60	60% 1/2
Am Zinc	84%	84%	84% 1/2
Am Woolen	52%	47%	51% 3/4
Anaconda	58%	95	95% *1/2
Atchison	108%	106	106% 1/2
Barrett Co.	165%	153	163% 2/3
Baldwin Loco.	93%	86	88% *1
B & O	91	88	88% 1/2
Beth Steel	569	549%	549% *20
Cal Pacific	182	178%	179% 1
Cent Leather	83%	71	82% 95%
Ches & Ohio	69%	65%	67% 1/2
C & St P	90%	89	89% 1/2
C R I & Pac.	50%	48%	50% 1/2
Chile Corp.	22	21	21% *2
Chino	57%	54%	54% *2
Col Fuel	61%	56%	57% 3/4
Colum Gas	35%	30%	33% 2/3
Corn Prod	17%	15%	16% 3/4
Crucible Steel	96%	91%	92% *1/2
Cuba Cane	67%	63%	65% 1/2
Dew & R G pref	45%	34%	42% 1/2
Do 1st pref	41%	39%	41% 1/2
General Elect.	85%	83%	84% *2
Goodrich	77	74	78% 1/2
Gt Nor Org.	46	43	43% *2
Gt Nor pf	120%	119	119% 1/2
Greene Can	51%	50	51% *1/2
Ill Central	103%	105%	107% 1/2
Inter Cons	18%	17	18% *1
In Mer Mar.	46%	43%	44% *2
Indust Nickel	122%	117%	119% 1/2
Indust Nickel	68%	66	66% 1/2
Int Nickel	52%	50	52% 1/2
Int Nylons	97%	95%	96% 1/2
do pref	199%	93%	*100% 1/2
Kelly-Spring	82%	80%	80% *2
Kennecott	58%	63%	54% *2
Lack Steel	88%	85%	86% *1/2
Lehigh Val.	87%	84	85% *1/2
Maxwell	95%	92	93% *1/2
Mex Petrol	113%	110	111% 1/2
Miami	49	38	38% *1/2
Mil Elec ctrs	5%	4%	5% 1/2
Nat Enr & Sta.	30%	29	29% *1
Nat Lead	72	69%	71% *1/2
Nevada	22%	21%	21% *1/2
N Y Al Brake	162%	152	161% 1/2
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Kelly-Spring			

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH WILLIAMS HAS BIG SQUAD AT MINNESOTA

Prospects of Turning Out a Powerful Football Eleven at That University Are Now Considered Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota football squad, besides being the largest ever seen on Northrop field, gives promise of containing some of the best material.

The first day of open practice under the conference ruling which provides that followers of the team must be given one opportunity each week of seeing the eleven in action, was coincident with the opening of the university, and it saw 160 men out; in the freshmen and varsity squads, a number that breaks the Minnesota record.

The late opening of school made possible two practices a day for Coach H. L. Williams' men, from Sept. 20 to Sept. 27, and one consequence has been that the squad has learned more football early this season than ever before. Another favorable factor has been the passing off of conditions by Capt. Albert Baston '17, who will, however, be out of the game for a few weeks, and by J. L. Townley and F. A. Mayer '17, tackles in 1914 who were ineligible last season; by James Ballantine '18 and H. F. Hanson '19.

Some line has been obtained on the men to be selected by Coach Williams for the various places on the varsity eleven. P. A. Flinn '18, formerly of Duluth Central high school, has been used at Captain Baston's position, left end, with Mayer at left tackle; Gilbert Sinclair '18, a veteran, at left guard; H. G. Hanson '19, at center; Townley has been shifted from his old tackle position to right guard; George Hauser '18, is in his old position at right tackle; C. Ecklund '19, at right end; Joseph Sprafka '19, at left half; A. D. Wyman '18, at fullback; Jim Ballantine '18, right half, and Clare Long '18, at quarter.

Some changes have been made at various times, developing that Williams is intent on developing two backfields, as he did last season, which will alternate in various games, with little to choose between them for speed and efficiency. H. F. Hanson '19, has been used frequently in place of Ballantine; Perry Johnson '17 has displaced both Sprafka and Quarterback Long on occasions, and N. W. Kingsley '19, an expert with the forward pass, has gone in at times in Wyman's place at fullback. All these first line reserves are excellent players. Johnson was used in several games last year as an understudy for halfback and Capt. Bernard Bierman, while Hanson was a star on the freshman eleven of last season. Kingsley is a sturdy Jonathan whose manipulation of the long pass reminded spectators at practice of the accuracy of Fullback Earl Pickering three years ago.

From what has been seen of his eleven so far, Coach Williams is aiming to develop all-around effectiveness, rather than individual stars. There are no men on the team whose work stands out from the others, unless they be Long, Ballantine, Baston and Hauser, and the playing of these men has been such as to subordinate individual work to the excellence of the eleven as a whole. One demand that remains to be filled satisfactorily is that for a punter to act on occasions when A. J. Quist, end, was called on last season. Ballantine has shown the most promise so far.

The athletic board of control has directed the cadet band to attend all games, including the final one of the season in Chicago.

SUPPORT IS URGED FOR MR. ABRAHAMS

Every voter in Boston will receive within a few days a circular letter from the Abrahams committee of 30 giving several reasons why Henry Abrahams, candidate of organized labor for the Boston school committee, should be elected a member of that committee. The Abrahams committee is preparing to send out more than 10,000 circular letters in behalf of the candidate. Chairman P. Harry Jennings and Abe Pearlstein, president of the Teamsters' Joint Council, addressed several union meetings yesterday, and all the unions in the city will be addressed and asked to support financially and politically labor's own candidate for the school committee. Beginning next month and continuing to the December elections rallies will be held in every section of the city.

PAINTING COURSE EXTENSION
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Short short courses for painters will be offered this year by the engineering extension department at Iowa State College, instead of two, as were given last year, according to an announcement made by G. K. Smith, head of the department, says the Gazette.

WATERWAYS CALL FOR TEXAS
DALLAS, Tex.—Governor Ferguson has issued a proclamation, says the News, calling on the mayors and county judges to appoint delegates to attend the twelfth annual convention of the Interstate Inland Waterways League of Louisiana and Texas at Lake Charles, La., Oct. 20 and 21.

WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNEY SHOWS FINE PLAYING

Miss Alexa Stirling Well Deserves Championship as She Played Consistent Game

This year's women's United States championship golf tournament which came to close on the links of the Belmont Springs Country Club, Waverly, Mass., Saturday, when Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta won the championship title by defeating Miss Mildred Caverly of Philadelphia in the final round 2 and 1, was one of the best ever held for that title.

Not only did it have strong international flavor on account of the presence of Mrs. W. A. Gavin, a famous English player; but it also produced some remarkably fine golf as well as not a few surprises. When Mrs. J. V. Hurd won the gold medal in the qualifying round with a card of 86, she became a favorite to get into the semi-final at least as it looked as if she were going to play the kind of golf that won her the United States and British titles a few years ago; but Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hills sprang the first big surprise in the very first round of match play by defeating the former champion. Mrs. Hucknall followed this up by defeating Miss Laurie Kaiser as another surprise and then Miss Mildred Caverly defeated her by the wide margin of 7 and 6.

Mrs. Gavin began to show her best golf in the first round of match play when she turned in a card of 81, the best of the tournament and a woman's competitive record for the course. The next day she made the course in 84. Then Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss furnished the second big upset of the tournament by defeating Mrs. Gavin 2 and 1. While Miss Stirling did not have any such medal cards as Mrs. Gavin, remained for the new champion to show the most consistent golf. She played steadily all through the tournament and showed a flash of wonderful golf when she played the first nine holes, in her semifinal round match with Mrs. Auchincloss Friday in 39. In the final Saturday she showed the same type of steady golf and well deserved her victory.

WAR DECREASES GUELPH POPULATION

TORONTO, Ont.—The extent to which recruiting has been carried on in Guelph is well reflected in the returns from the assessment department, say a Globe special. Assessor Hastings places the population of the city at 16,022, a decrease from the previous year of 713. A large number of soldiers' wives and families have returned to the old country until after the war. The total assessment is \$11,419,930, an increase of more than \$200,000. The city loses the business tax from the hotels of the city, which was included in the estimates at the first of the year. This amounts to \$1800. Only one ward in the city shows an increase in population.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard Dartmouth
10—Colby 0 23—N. H. State 0
26—Bates 0 22—Boston Col. 0
3—Tufts 7 47—Lebanon Val. 0

7 112 0

Colby 1 Maine

0—Harvard 10 0—N. H. State 0

13—N. H. State 0 0—Colgate 28

10 28

Bates Bowdoin

7—McKinley 0 2—McKinley 0

4—Harvard 26 6—Middlebury 0

0—Holy Cross 3 12—Amherst 0

29 10

Princeton Yale

21—Holy Cross 0 25—Carnegie 0

29—No. Carolina 0 61—Virginia 3

0 86

Pennsylvania Brown

3—W. Virginia 0 18—R. I. State 0

27—F. & M. 0 42—Trinity 0

0 60

Tufts Vermont

7—Harvard 3 52—Clarkson 7

Annapolis West Point

0—Dickinson 0 3—Lebanon Val. 0

13—Georgetown 7 14—Wash. & Lee. 10

29 20

Williams Trinity

31—Rensselaer 0 3—Norwich 0

13—Union 0 0—Brown 42

0 3

Penn. State Wash. & Jeff. 42

27—Quebecana 0 27—Bethany 0

55—Westminster 0 53—Geneva 0

60—Bucknell 0 21—W. Va. W'tn' 0

0 41

Indiana Minnesota

20—De Pauw 0 41—So. Dakota 7

Illinois Chicago

30—Kansas 0—Carleton 7

Wisconsin Ohio State

70—Lawrence 0 12—Ohio Wesleyan 0

Purdue Northwestern

13—De Pauw 0 29—Lake Forest. 7

Iowa Michigan

31—Cornell C. 6 28—Marquette 0

19—Case 9

31—Syracuse Pittsburgh

75—Ohio 0 58—Westminster. 0

Wesleyan Amherst

3—R. I. State 0 10—Bowdoin 12

Lafayette Lehigh

0—Fordham 0 21—Drexel 0

6—Swarthmore 10 61—Albright 0

0 82

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Dr. George Nashmyth is to give four free public lectures on "Vital Questions of America's Foreign Policy" at Huntington hall on successive Tuesday evenings beginning tomorrow night.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Thomas Hucknall

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	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Janvrin, 2b.....	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	.500	2	8	1	.909	
Walker, c.f.....	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	.500	.	.	1	.000	
Lewis, lf.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.333	.	.	1	.000	
Gardner, 3b.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.250	1	3	1	.000	
Hooper, r.f.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	.250	1	1	1	.000	
Hoblitton, 1b.....	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	.200	14	4	1	.000	
Scott, ss.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	4	1	.000	
Thomas, c.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	7	1	1	.000	
Shore, p.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000	
Mays, d.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	.	.	1	.000	
Totals	1	31	6	8	4	3	2	1	.258	27	18	1	.978	
		BROOKLYN NATIONALS												
Stengel, r.f.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	.500	1	1	1	.000	
Wheat, l.f.....	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	.500	3	1	1	.000	
Myers, c.f.....	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	.400	1	1	1	.000	
Mowrey, 3b.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.333	1	2	1	.000	
Olson, ss.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.250	2	1	1	.000	
Players, c.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.250	6	3	1	.000	
Moore, p.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	.	.	1	.000	
Pfeffer, p.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	.	.	1	.000	
Johnston, r.f.....														

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SUPREME COURT BEGINS ON CASES DEEMED URGENT

Docket of New Term Larger Than That of Last Year—Antitrust and Railroad Rate Questions—New England List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court of the United States, which convenes today, faces a docket of 701 cases—about 50 more than were docketed at this time last year. A large number of cases have been put to the front on account of their urgency. Two far-reaching in consequence are those testing the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law and the Washington 10-hour law; in the former the court must decide whether a state legislature can prescribe absolutely a minimum wage, and in the latter whether a state legislature can limit the labor of an individual to 10 hours per day.

Several antitrust cases are on the docket, and railroad rate cases, cases testing the constitutionality of workers' compensation laws in the various states, cases testing the validity of the excise corporation franchise tax in Massachusetts, Texas, Kentucky and elsewhere, and cases testing state "blue sky" laws and laws regulating the sale of securities. One case has for its purpose the testing of the constitutionality of the McLean migratory bird law, two lower courts having held that Congress exceeded its authority in trying to protect migratory birds.

A case of international interest concerns the disposition of the British ship Appam, which was captured by the Germans and interned at Norfolk, Va. The lower court ordered the ship restored to her British owners, but the Germans appealed to the supreme court.

The court—"to be called upon also to pass upon another question incidental to the war, namely, whether trading-with-the-enemy decrees can be enforced in the United States courts as between citizens of belligerent nations."

The principal cases assigned for the first of the term are:

Manufacturers Railway Company vs. United States—To decide whether manufacturers, who in this case are brewers, may control railway facilities for switching cars, etc. In this case a motion to reassign is to be made. Appeal is from the federal district court in Missouri.

United States vs. Reading Company et al., appellants—Case brought by attorney-general to dissolve a combination of competitive producers, shippers, sellers and carriers of coal.

United States vs. Lehigh Valley railroad—Similar to Reading case.

United States vs. several power and light companies—A conservation case brought by the government to determine its right to control power companies on the public domain.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad v. United States—Concerning validity of interstate commerce commission orders about switching competitive carload traffic.

Paul v. Geiger Jones Company, Coal-trap, and Rose—Appeal from Ohio court by Ohio attorney-general testing validity of "blue sky" law protecting public against investment swindles.

Kansas City, M. & B. R. R. Co. v. Stiles—Testing Alabama franchise tax.

United States v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company—To determine whether the interstate commerce commission can require the railroad to furnish tank cars.

United States v. certain California traffic associations et al.—To determine whether the district court can annul interstate commerce commission orders growing out of the intermountain rate case.

Only 14 of the cases on the supreme court docket for the October term are New England cases. The principal one is the United Shoe Machinery case. The list follows:

Cheney Brothers Company et al. v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, appeal from Massachusetts supreme ju-

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INTERSTATE BOARD RULING DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Industrial Traffic League calls the attention of its members to the new ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which provides that before hearings in cases rate compilations and tabulated statements shall be filed in order to permit an adequate analysis. The league will discuss this subject at its November meeting.

Some of the objections to the ruling are that the shipper filing a complaint will be compelled to present his main data to the carriers before the case comes up for a hearing and that the operation of the rule will tend to curtail the freedom of presentation of facts before the commission.

Only 14 of the cases on the supreme court docket for the October term are New England cases. The principal one is the United Shoe Machinery case. The list follows:

Cheney Brothers Company et al. v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ap-

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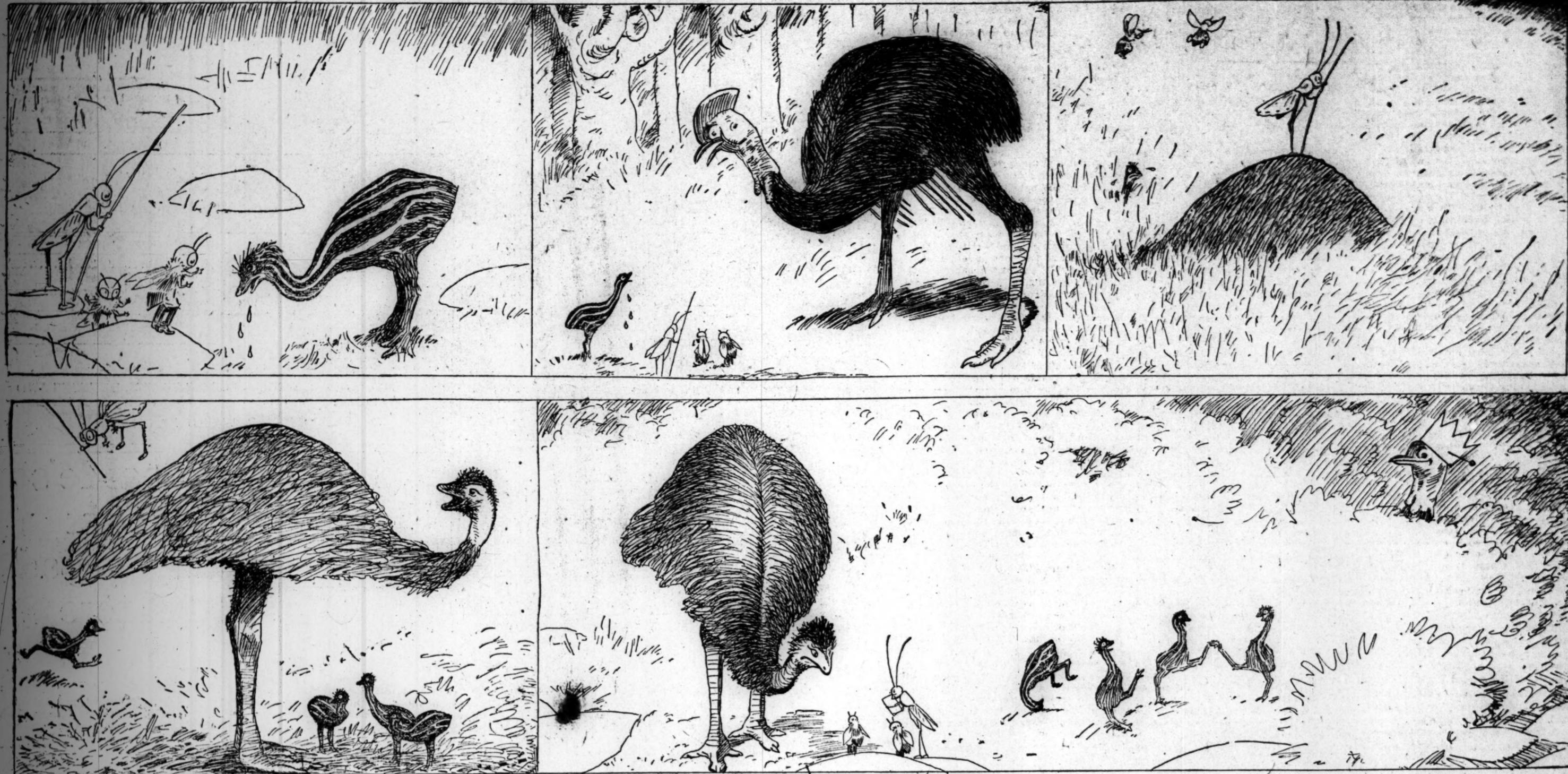
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PRINTING

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

During Search for Baby Emu's Father a Grassy Mound Strangely Comes to Life



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The weeping young Emu had lost his father.

"I can't think what has become of him," he wailed to a sympathetic group made up of the bees and Mr. Grasshop. "He was beside me just a minute ago, back in the wood; but I turned away, and when I looked back he was gone. Boo-hoo-hoo! Do you think I'll ever see my father again?"

The bees and Mr. Grasshop looked pityingly at the baby Emu, who was enormous in comparison with them. Little emus, they noticed, are nicely striped, although grown-up emus are

gray-brown in color, resembling a bunch of hay set up on stilts. "Of course, you'll see him again," they assured the baby; "don't be frightened; we'll help you to find him." And so they set out.

In an adjoining wood they met a Cassowary, whom they induced to come and have a look at the lost Emu; the bees imagined that Cassowary might be at least a distant relation of the Emu's, but Cassowary refused to have anything to do with the lost baby. "No chick of mine," he said sternly, shaking his helmeted head. As he

beat a hasty retreat, the bees called after him to ask him what he used his helmet for.

"It protects my head from thorns and underbrush," he said, coming back and lying down calmly. "You see, I live mostly in wooded places. My feathers are like hair and I have developed my legs to such an extent that I no longer need wings. Once I had wings, but all that is now left of them are these five quills which hang down on either side."

Feeling admiration of this splendid creature, the bees and Mr. Grasshop

left him to rest and continued their search for the baby Emu's father. The bees flew anxiously to right and left, and Mr. Grasshop climbed upon a little mound of grass in order to have a more distant view. To his amazement, all at once he felt the mound moving. What could be happening? Was it an earthquake? Higher and higher it rose until Mr. Grasshop, thoroughly frightened, cried loudly to the bees for help and jumped high into the air. When he came down again to earth, at a safe distance, he saw that the mound had risen now to an

immense height, that the mound had legs, that it emitted strange cries, and that the mound was the baby Emu's father himself!

As Mr. Grasshop stood stock still in astonishment, the little Emu's brothers and sisters came flocking up in answer to the cries of their father.

"One, two, three," Mr. Grasshop heard Mr. Emu counting his family; "where's your youngest brother?" But the lost baby Emu had heard his father's voice, and was then coming up to the group.

When the rejoicing at the family reunion had somewhat subsided, Mr.

Grasshop stepped up, introduced himself, and explained about having found the straying, weeping baby.

"The bees and I are always pleased to help whenever we can," he remarked; "we are much gratified that your baby is found. Oh, no trouble at all! The pleasure is ours!" Now will you tell us all about yourself? You see, we are collecting facts."

"I am the next largest bird to the African ostrich," began Mr. Emu proudly. "I live mostly in open places, being fond of views and plenty of fresh air. As you see, I am all legs

and no wings, and I am an excellent swimmer. Don't be so noisy, children; he suddenly cried, for the little emus were dancing and singing lustily for joy at having found their brother.

"I'm very fond of eating—" but Mr. Grasshop never knew what was Mr. Emu's favorite dish, because at that moment both caught sight of a head peering over the neighboring shrubbery. To their amazement, it was the blue, white and purple, also the red, visage of Mr. Cassowary, wearing the crown—Mr. Lion's crown—upon his variegated head.

Siegfried's Welcome Home

In Santen Castle, one day, there was a strange uproar and confusion. Everybody was hurrying aimlessly about, and no one seemed to know just what to do. On every side there were restless whisperings, and hasty gestures and loud commands. The knights and warriors were busy donning their war coats, and buckling on their swords and helmets. Wise King Siegmund sat in his council chamber, and the knowing men of the kingdom stood around him....

What could have caused so great an uproar in the once quiet old castle? What could have brought perplexity to... the wisest king in all Rhine-land? It was this, so we may read in "The Story of Siegfried," retold by James Baldwin: A herald had just come from the seashore, bringing word that a strange fleet of a hundred white-sailed vessels had cast anchor off the coast, and that an army of 10,000 fighting men had landed, and were making ready to march against Santen. Nobody had ever heard of so large a fleet before; and no one could guess who the strangers might be, nor whence they had come, nor why they should thus, without asking leave, land in the country of a peace-loving king.

The news spread quickly over all the land. People from every part came hastening to the friendly shelter of the castle. The townsmen, with their goods and cattle, hurried within the walls. The sentinels on the ramparts paced uneasily to and fro, and scanned with watchful eye every stranger that came near the walls. The warders stood ready to hoist the drawbridge, and close the gate, at the first signal given by the watchman above, who was straining his eyes to their utmost in order to see the first approach of the foe.

A heavy mist hung over the meadow lands between Santen and the sea, and nothing was visible beyond the gates of the town. The 10,000 strange warriors might be within half a league of the castle, and yet the sharpest eagle-eye could not see them.

All at once a clatter of horse's hoofs was heard; the dark mist rose up from the ground, and began to roll away, like a great cloud, into the sky; and then strange sunbeam flashes were seen where the fog had lately rested.

"They come!" cried one of the sentinels. "I see the glint of their shields and lances."

"Not so," said the watchman from

his place on the tower above. "I see but one man, and he rides with the speed of the wind...."

The drawbridge was hastily hoisted. The heavy gates were quickly shut and fastened with bolts and bars. Every man in the castle was at his post, ready to defend the fortress.... In a short time the horse and his rider drew near. All who looked upon him were dazzled with the golden brightness of the hero's armor, and some whispered:

"This is no man who thus comes in such kingly splendor...."

As the stranger paused on the outer edge of the moat, the sentinels challenged him:

"Who are you who come thus, uninvited and unheralded to Santen?"

"One who has the right to come," answered the stranger. "I am Siegfried; and I have come to see my father, the good Siegmund, and my mother, the gentle Sigelind."

It was indeed Siegfried; and he had come from his kingdom in the Nibelungen Land, with his great fleet, and the noblest of his warriors, to see once more his boyhood's home, and to cheer for a time... his loving parents. For he had done many noble deeds, and had ruled wisely and well, and he felt that he was now not unworthy to be called the son of Siegmund, and to claim kinship with the heroes of the earlier days.

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As soon as it was surely known that he who stood before the castle walls was the young prince who had been gone so many years, and about whom they had heard so many wonderful stories, the drawbridge was hastily let down, and the great gates were thrown wide open. And Siegfried, whose return had been so long wished for, stood once again in his father's halls. And the... confusion which had prevailed gave place to gladness and gaiety; and all the folk of Santen greeted the returned hero with cheers, and joyfully welcomed him home. And in the whole world there was no one more happy than Siegmund and Sigelind.

On the morrow the 10,000 Nibelungen warriors came to Santen; and Siegmund made for them a great banquet, and entertained them in a right kingly way, as the faithful liege-men of his son. And Siegfried, when he had given them rich gifts, sent them with the fleet back to Nibelungen Land; for he meant to stay for a time with his father and mother at Santen.

When the harvest had been gathered,

and the fruit was turning purple and gold, and the moon rode round and full in the clear autumn sky, a gay

The Mysteries of Dew

The "gentle dew" has often provided a ready subject for the poet's pen, and it is almost invariably spoken of as something that is soft and light and elusive.... But though on a single blade of grass the dew may appear almost fairy-like and infinitesimal, yet the amount of moisture which is deposited in this way all over the United Kingdom in the course of a year is amazing.

It is a curious fact, says a writer in *My Magazine*, London, that while the formation of dew is one of the most familiar of natural phenomena, it was not until about a hundred years ago that men began to study it systematically. The atmosphere always holds a certain amount of moisture, and the quantity depends upon the temperature of the air. The cooler it is, the less moisture it will retain. The result is that when, after sunset, the grass and other objects on the surface of the earth have given off the heat absorbed from the sun during the day, the temperature of the air is lowered, and the moisture it cannot now hold is deposited as dew on the blades of grass. As some objects give off their heat much more readily than others, they receive the dew more copiously, and that is why we often find a great deal of dew on the grass of the lawn, while the gravel path close by is comparatively dry.

It has been discovered in recent years, however, that all the dew found on the grass and other plants is not moisture precipitated from the atmosphere; some of it is exuded by the plants themselves, and a certain amount of moisture is also given off by the ground.

The quantity of moisture deposited as dew is truly astounding. Dr. W. C. Wells, who first gave the true explanation of its formation, states that the total deposit of dew in the United Kingdom in a year is equal to five inches of water over the whole country, or about a seventh of the total amount of moisture received from the atmosphere. In other words, the whole of the rainfall of the United Kingdom produces only six times the quantity of water that we receive as dew.

This may not sound very striking, but put in another way by Dr. Wells it cannot fail to strike the imagination powerfully. A year's dew in the United Kingdom amounts to 5,500,000,000 gallons, and the weight is over 20,000,000 tons, or 5000 times the weight of wheat imported into the United Kingdom in a year.

Both these Hylas as well as the common toad may be easily cared for during the winter in a small moss garden in a box but better in an aquarium or a vivarium.

At nine the Bell rings for Recitation, after which we study till one, when the Bell rings for Dinner—We dine all in the same Room, at three Tables, & so we breakfast and sup;

After dinner till three we have Library to go out at Pleasure.

From three till five we study, when the Bell rings for evening Prayers.

We sup at seven; At nine the Bell rings for Study; and a Tutor goes through College, to see that every Student is in his own Room; and if he finds that any are absent, or more in any Room than belongs there, he notes them down, & the day following calls them to an Account.

Tree Toads

The tree frog, erroneously called a tree toad, jumps around the tree tops like a monkey. He takes a flying leap, catches a slender twig by one sticky front foot and sometimes hangs swinging in air with legs outstretched. It would seem as if the little fellow must necessarily fall but he has a way of pulling himself together, often by one hand, so as to get a firm hold of the swaying support. Then he makes a second leap to another place of concealment.

These queer little fellows pass unnoticed because of their strange manner of concealing themselves, says a writer in Boys' Life. Sometimes on a post or rail, by searching carefully, we may find something that looks like a flattened lump of smooth, green putty. On closer inspection, it will prove to be a tree frog, apparently asleep until we pick him up. Even then he seems to be but little disturbed. He clings to a finger and perfectly balances himself. It is not always easy to get rid of his cold, sticky toes. An interesting little circus performance is to have him thus clinging and change his position as the finger changes its position. He will turn, pointing his head uppermost. His bright eyes and confident way appeal strongly to one's love of pets.

These tree toads are sometimes found while shaking trees for nuts. You will think you have an enormous nut thumping down on the sheet spread under the hazel trees. In September, or perhaps in October, he disappears for the winter's sleep in some cozy hollow among the tree roots or in the trunk. What we want to know is just when the very last one of the little fellows disappears. Sometimes he is heard calling on the warm summerlike days of autumn, but probably not so frequently as the other Hylas, which peeps so persistently in the spring woods and occasionally is heard weirdly chirping in the autumn.

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When Princeton Was Young

Written at Nassau Hall, in Princeton, Novem:30th, Anno 1770

Very Dear Father—

Altho' I am very busy seeing I begin to study three Weeks later than the rest of our Class, yet I think it my Duty to give you Notice of my Admission to this flourishing Seminary of Learning; which is another grand Step towards the Summit of my Wishes; And I shall also mention as many of the Customs, as my short Acquaintance with the College & Students will allow me, & as any thing new occurs shall not fail at any time to transmit it.

Mr Hunter and myself, were admitted into the Junior-Class on the twenty second day of November, after a previous Examination by the president, Tutors, & some residing Graduates; Which was about three Weeks after the College-Orders began.

The Rules by which the Scholars & Students, are directed, are, in my Opinion, exceedingly well formed to check & restrain the vicious, & to assist the studious, & to countenance & encourage the virtuous.

Every Student must rise in the Morning, at farthest by half an hour, that everyone may have time to dress, at the end of which it rings again, & Prayers begin; And lest any should plead that he did not hear the Bell, the Servant who rings, goes to every Door & beats till he awakens the Boys, which leaves them without Exercise.

After morning Prayers, we can, now in the Winter, study an hour by candle Light every Morning.

We breakfast at eight; from Eight to nine, is time of our own, to play, or exercise.

At nine the Bell rings for Recitation, after which we study till one, when the Bell rings for Dinner—We dine all in the same Room, at three Tables, & so we breakfast and sup;

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After nine any may go to bed, but to go before is reproachful.

No student is allowed, on any pretence, to be absent on Sunday, from public Worship; We have two Sermons every Sabbath. One at eleven in the morning, in the Church; & the other at three in the Afternoon, in the College Hall. I am indeed much pleased with Dr. Witherspoon & think his Sermons almost inimitable.

We rise on Sabbath mornings & have Prayers as usual.

There is a Society that meets every Sabbath Evening at six o'clock for religious Worship; this is a voluntary Society made up of any who belong to the College, & choose to attend.

The Exercises in this Society go in the alphabetical Order of those who are willing to perform: They sing a Psalm & pray, after which a Tutor reads a Sermon & dismisses them.

About seven the upper Bell rings, immediately after which each Class meets separately in Rooms belonging to one of themselves. The Seniors alone meet in a Room belonging to one of the Seniors; and the Juniors by themselves meet in a Room belonging to one of themselves; & in like manner do the inferior Classes. And one in each Class, as his Name comes in alphabetical Order, gives out a Psalm to be sung, & pray; after which they disperse, & retire to their respective Rooms.

I make use of the word "their" not because I do not join with my fellow-Students in these Acts of Worship, but because I see only yet to be an Observer of their Manners.

There are upwards of an hundred now in the College including the grammar Scholars: The present Senior Class consists of Ten: the Junior of twenty-eight: The Sophomore of twenty-five: And the Freshman of eighteen: In the School there are about twenty-five.

I am... very well, & more reconciled to rising in the Morning so early than at first.

Andrew is not yet come. I fear he has concluded to stay at home.

Please to accept my humble, & sincere regard; & give my kindest love to my ever-dear Mamma.

From, Sir, your dutiful Son

P. Fithian.

"Cranberry Red" Now that certain dyes for coloring are scarce, it is said that cranberries are to be used to produce a new shade of red.

THE HOME FORUM

Fame

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS one of the perversities of human experience that when a man sets out with fame as his end, he seldom acquires the coveted renown in just the way or precisely for what he intended that he should become famous. More often than not he comes in his satiety or his defeat to ask, "What profit hath a man of all his labours which he taketh under the sun?" This is because the human mind, in its very effort to establish a name for itself, departs from the law of reflection, the law which has the power to establish, maintain, and give force to all expressions of intelligence. Paul stated the obverse of this law when he said, "If a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." It is in the evil enterprise of the carnal mind, however, to defy omnipotent divine Mind, and to institute itself as something apart from Principle. This vanity engenders, in turn, mental mendacity which, rounding the circle of self-deception, solicits the flattery of mortal mind itself for its own identification.

It was this determination to hold to the carnal mind as an entity, which led the enraged Jews to reprobate Jesus with "making himself equal with God." This drew from Jesus a reply which repudiated with finality any honor to any man but that which comes from God. "The Son," he said, "can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Now these Jews fairly typified the human mind's desire to be considered great, and they succeeded in gaining fame for themselves, in so far as fame means the widely disseminated knowledge or report of a man's character or deeds; but instead of being famed for righteousness as they had planned, they have been remembered chiefly by their craven rejection of the highest exponent of true greatness the world has known. So does mortal mind frustrate its own ends.

On the other hand, Jesus sought not his own honor, but that of the Father. He therefore concerned himself wholly with proving to humanity the omnipotence of the one Mind, and he illustrated the unlimited capacity of man for greatness and goodness as the reflection of that Mind. He was, in fact,

representing the Christ-element to which Mrs. Eddy refers when she writes on page 228 of Science and Health, "Science reveals the glorious possibilities of immortal man, forever unlimited by the mortal senses." Jesus denied in toto all the claims of the corporeal sense which thinks itself to be something. It was this scientific rejection of the carnal mind that opened the way to his understanding of divine Mind, that Mind that gave sight to the blind, health to the sick, and life to the dead. "And the fame of him went out into every place of the country round about."

This fame did not, however, establish Jesus' popularity with the crowds who were not willing to walk in his footsteps of self-denial. It did not mean the laudation of the carnal mind which he had come to destroy. It meant rather the fury of that carnal mind which was ready to crucify him in order that it might, as it believed, secure for itself the privilege of revolving in existence in the flesh. It was to the irresistible power of Truth and the weakness of materiality that Mrs. Eddy referred when she wrote, "The predisposing and exciting cause of all defeat and victory under the sun, rests on this scientific basis: that action, in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success; while disobedience to this divine Principle materializes human modes and consciousness, and defeats them." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 257.)

The opinion of the vacillating populace is as capable of being colored by jealousy as by admiration; and the popular idol is usually made to feel the shafts of envy. He has no means of defense against this hatred if he has allied himself with material mind by yearning for its praise. The man who seeks only the honor that comes from God, is even more likely to encounter the hatred of the carnal mind which is denying, but with this difference—he knows the unreality of carnal mind and can therefore find refuge from its praise and its blame in the consciousness of Truth. "To be a great man or woman," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 228 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "to have a name whose odor fills the world with its fragrance, is to bear with patience the buffettings of envy or malice—even while seeking to raise those barren natures to a capacity for a higher life. We should look with pitying eye on the momentary success of all villainies, on mad ambition and low revenge. This will bring us also to look on a kind, true, and just person, faithful to conscience and honest beyond reproach, as the only suitable fabric out of which to weave an existence fit for earth and Heaven."



Acapulco, West Coast of Mexico

Acapulco is regarded as the best natural harbor on the coast of Mexico. Its landlocked waters afford such fine anchorage that vessels lie close beside the rocks that line its shores. Since the middle of the sixteenth century it has been one of the most important ports on the Pacific coast of North America.

"During the centuries of Spanish sovereignty in Mexico each year a galleon (until the modern ship was evolved) sailed from Acapulco for Manila, and another returned, laden with the treasures and luxuries of the Far East," says Mr. Goodrich in his book, "The Coming Mexico."

"The arrival of the vessel from the Philippines was the signal for calling together merchants from all parts of Mexico, who came to purchase whatever cargo the officials were willing or permitted to sell. The greater part, it is needless to say was taken in ox carts, accompanied by a heavy military escort, to Mexico City, and thence sent on to Veracruz, to be reshipped in another galleon and forwarded to Seville or Cadiz."

"When Mexico declared its independence and the separation between the colony and the mother country was completed, the vessels from the Philippine Islands no longer crossed the Pacific, but made their way to Europe around the Cape of Good Hope. This entailed disaster to Acapulco and the place was almost depopulated, but when the rush to the gold fields of California began it was made a port of call for steamers between the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, or San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua) and San Francisco. This revived the town and a measure of prosperity has continued

ever since. Acapulco is even now the most important harbor on the west coast and when it is connected by rail with the entire system of the country

will develop yet more. The accomplishing of this connection involves engineering feats even exceeding those encountered in completing the line from Veracruz to Mexico City; for the railway has to pierce the very heart of the Sierra Madre Occidental, where there is no such thing as a pass."

The Home of Omar Khayyam

his version, quatrain by quatrain, with the text of the original rubais. The reviving herb whose tender green fledges the river-lip is a truly Persian picture built ultimately on the original text, and was actually before our eyes, since nature smiles more gratefully in Persia than elsewhere when earth receives the smallest drop of water."

"A few minutes later we were driving beneath the low bastioned walls of Nishapur and were hurrying forward toward the bazaar. Omar's market place, amid the idle crowds that gathered to gaze and ask questions, as farangis come sedulously to Nishapur. On alighting from our vehicle after the long journey to Omar's home, it was almost instinctive for us to turn our footsteps first to the potter's shop," described in the section of the "Rubaiyat" called Kuzah Namah, "the Potter's Book." Potmaking seemed to be more of a trade at Nishapur than in any city I have seen in my three journeys through Persia, although the ceramic art is one of the oldest in Iran, being mentioned in the Avesta. Almost adjoining our halting place was a row of potters' workshops, each leading in turn to another, and still again to others, and in each could be seen a potter thumping his wet clay."

"Inside the doorway of the shop sat a skilled artisan deftly propelling his trade. His foot swiftly propelled a horizontal wheel that turned a perpendicular lathe upon which his cunning hand molded the shapeless clay into a dozen different forms. The never-ceasing whirr of the wheel beat rhythmic time to the play of his subtle fingers over the now responsive red-clay mass. On the rude shelves of the shop were displayed evidences of his

workmanship in the form of wares for sale.

"Shapes of all sorts and sizes, great and small, That stood along the floor and by the wall."

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Leopardi's Home

Two Italian voices that have gone forth into many lands are those of Manzoni, author of "I Promessi Sposi," and of the poet Leopardi. William

Roscoe Thayer, writing of Leopardi in "Italica," says that his remarkable career "almost without parallel in literature" would justify all students of literature in a pilgrimage to his home. The account of the author's own pilgrimage is given in detail, portions only of which we quote:

"From Ancona a slow train takes you in less than an hour to the village of Porto Recanati, on the very margin of the Adriatic. Thence, by an excellent highroad, you drive in an hour to Recanati itself, which is built along a high ridge, and looks most picturesque with its old walls and towers and vast communal palace. The road winds among very fertile farms, every inch of which is cultivated. The backs of the curving hills are now deep with grass or wheat; in the lower fields the grain is almost ripe, and endless processions of mulberry trees, trained in goblet shape, are festooned with vines. Innumerable flowers grow along the way-side; the road itself is bounded by hedges of white hawthorn, just blossoming; the farmers' houses are overrun with wisteria, or decked with little plots of purple irises. The peasants seem well-to-do, working men and women together, in the vineyards. Some of the women still wear the traditional peasants' costumes, and the oxcarts, drawn by white oxen, have pictures or flowers or religious emblems painted on them."

It sinks and then we see
Stars through heaven's canopy,
Some of them set, some rise,
That wondrous brilliancy,
What fires with it begin,
What rays accompany!
'Tis said the Spanish sea
Boils when it sinks therein.

But let me look upon
This sky and light of the sun, . . .
That wondrous brilliancy,
What fires with it begin,
What rays accompany!

Stars through heaven's canopy,
Some of them set, some rise,
And in their company
The moon returning fair
Grows from mere thread in the sky
To a crescent, till she wear
Her full beauty everywhere,
Each month unerringly.

—Sa de Miranda (Tr. from the Portuguese by Aubrey F. G. Bell).

The Frontier Gate in the Great Wall of China

In his book, "In the Footsteps of Marco Polo," describing his journey overland from Simla to Pekin, Maj. Clarence Dalrymple Bruce gives an interesting account of the approach to the famous Chia-yu-kuan, which played so important a part in the history of the nation.

Between An-si-chou and the frontier of China proper, "at a general height of between four thousand and five thousand feet above sea-level the district is for the most part wild moorland covered with tufted reed-grass, at certain seasons bog for miles. It would afford in many parts a fine area for cattle-raising. The soil, generally speaking, is by no means poor."

"Unfortunately for its future prospects, the Chinese are eminently an agricultural, not a pastoral race, and although many more cattle than is usual in China were seen, their numbers bore no proportion to the possibilities of the country."

"The view of Chia-yu-kuan (the jade gate barrier), as the fort is approached across a bare stony plain from the west, is somewhat imposing. The frontier fortress in the Great Wall of China, this gate has for centuries played an important part in the history of that nation. Sir Henry Yule has described how all the ancient embassies and trading caravans, many of which latter passed as embassies to pander to the pride of early Chinese emperors, were compelled to stop at this far-famed spot. It was here that they had to wait permission from the mighty Emperors of Cathay to enter China. And before entering the, to them, massive gates of the fort, they were forced to give a full description of each individual member of the caravan. Only then was the right vouchsafed to enter that wonderful country,

miraculous tales of which had penetrated to their own distant lands."

"In Chinese eyes a certain halo of romance has always clung to this famous spot—chiefly, no doubt, on account of its remote situation, but also because for centuries before the sea route to China was thought of Chia-yu-kuan was the true threshold of their country in all communications with the West."

"The so-called fortress is in reality a mud brick fort of a kind far inferior to such as are to be seen at Lahore, or in other Indian cantonments, where they have served as mere quarters. The walls inclose an area some one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty yards square. On the north and south sides these are double. The outer walls are twenty feet high and four to six feet thick. East and west there are double gates of solid aspect, while the inner wall is thirty-five to forty feet high all round. Three big gate towers of the usual Chinese type are chiefly instrumental in giving the place the imposing aspect referred to. One of these towers surmounts each gate, and the third stands in the center of the fort."

"Round the highest wall runs a narrow parapet for defensive purposes, but being built within four feet of the summit of the wall it is inaccessible, except in three or four places."

Self-Responsibility

Faithfulness is thine and reverence is thine; who then can rob thee of these things? Who can hinder thee to use them, if not thyself?—Epictetus.

Richard of Bury

Richard Aungerville, known in the history of literature as Richard of Bury, was the greatest book collector of his time, the thirteenth century, and is said to have been the author of a book, "Philobiblon," telling how he became a lover of books, and what were his ideals as a book collector. The following description of his pursuits is modernized from the old English in which, of course, he wrote:

"From an early age, we attached ourselves with present solicitude to the society of masters, scholars and professors of various arts, whom perspicuity of wit and celebrity of learning had rendered most conspicuous; encouraged by whose consolatory conversation we were most deliciously nourished; sometimes with explanatory investigation of arguments, at others with recitations of treatises,

as it were multiplied and successive dishes of learning. Such were the comrades we chose in our boyhood; such we entertained at the inmates of our chambers, such were the companions of our journeys, the messmates of our board and our associates in all our fortunes."

"Besides all the opportunities already touched upon, we easily acquired the notice of the stationers and booksellers, not only within the provinces of our native soil, but of those dispersed over the kingdoms of France, Germany and Italy, by the prevailing power of money; no distance whatever impeded them; nor was cash wanting for their expenses when they sent or brought us the wished-for books; for they knew to a certainty that their hopes were secure with us. Moreover there was always about us in our halls no small assemblage of antiquaries, scribes, bookbinders, correctors, illuminators, and generally of all such persons as were qualified to labor advantageously in the service of books."

Having been tutor to Edward III., when a prince, Richard—as the old chronicles speak of him—became an envoy, and on one of his missions visited Paris.

"There we longed to remain," he exclaims, "where . . . the days ever

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Out of Receivership

IN APRIL, 1915, while the business depression which set in with the outbreak of the world war was still prevalent throughout the United States, the petition for a receivership in behalf of the \$100,000,000 shipping concern known as the International Mercantile Marine Company, organized by John Pierpont Morgan the elder, created something akin to consternation in financial and commercial circles. The war was set down as the cause of the proceedings, as, from the beginning of hostilities, passenger and freight-carrying business had fallen off greatly, while many of the largest and most popular vessels of the lines in the combination had either been requisitioned by the British government, for the transportation of troops and for use as converted cruisers, or laid up altogether.

The petition was granted, and Philip A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the company, was appointed receiver, by Judge Hough of the United States district court. The selection of Mr. Franklin, it was understood, was made at the request of a committee of bondholders of the company, of which Otto A. Bannard was chairman. It was apparent that the proceeding was of a friendly character. All parties were desirous of preserving, at least, as large an amount of salvage as possible. Few believed that the corporation could by any possibility weather the storm.

On Friday last, however, Judge Hough discharged the receiver. In less than a year and a half the company had reestablished its solvency. Previous to the disposition of the matter, the court granted allowances for charges attending the rehabilitation of the corporation amounting in the aggregate to \$368,000, of which \$163,000 was awarded the receiver as remuneration for his services. In dismissing him the court referred to the dismal prospect that presented itself when the receivership was granted, and added:

Mr. Franklin's management of this property has been something for which not only the court and the company's shareholders but the public at large are greatly indebted. The court had early knowledge of his views concerning the probable appreciation of shipping property and the defendant corporation has reaped the benefit of his foresight. The refitting of the few steamships which in early 1915 flew the American flag and belonged to the defendant, his pressure for increased freight tonnage and the use of the cash at his command to purchase part of the Pacific Mail fleet, have resulted in profits hitherto unknown in my acquaintance with receivership proceedings.

Judge Hough also thanked the trust companies that brought the suits, as holders of the mortgages, for their forbearance and willingness to assume a certain amount of the risk, conduct "quite unusual in proceedings of this kind."

It was most essential to the interests of the nation that a great trans-Atlantic marine service, operating, in conjunction with other liners, vessels flying the stars and stripes, should be maintained, at almost any cost, at almost any sacrifice, during the war; it is a remarkable as well as a praiseworthy thing that this service has been maintained, not only without loss and without sacrifice, but with tremendous advantage to travelers, to business interests, and to creditors of and investors in the company. In order to appreciate the importance of the corporation, it should be recalled that the service of the International Mercantile Marine Company embraces the American, the Red Star, the White Star-Dominion, the Atlantic Transport, the Leyland, and the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland steamship lines: a powerful fleet of ocean-goers, at its normal strength.

It is not an easy matter to realize now, when the demand for tonnage is insistent and importunate, and when rates hitherto unknown have become commonplace, that there was a long season, after the outbreak of the war, in which transatlantic shipping was almost without a commercial occupation. Many of the greatest ports of Europe were closed to commerce. The Mercantile Marine management strove hard to develop new and profitable sources of revenue. Vessels shut out of Antwerp were diverted to Italy and to Greece. Some of the big ships were employed in carrying tourists through the Panama canal and up and down the American Pacific coast. But efforts to open up new trade were vain. Conditions in the regular traffic may be illustrated by the case of the Olympic, sister ship of the Titanic. On her first trip after the beginning of the war she had a net return of \$100,000, but this was swallowed up by special insurance and war risk payments which amounted to \$106,000. Then she was laid up, because the passenger and freight traffic was too small for her tonnage. In a degree, this tells the story of the fleet for the first half of 1915. With the second half the currents of international trade began to quicken, and since then trans-Atlantic commerce has demanded all the bottoms available, practically on the owners' terms.

There is room and excuse for satisfaction in the fact that a splendid enterprise, set on foot by the maritime interests of the United States and of Great Britain, has, by able and courageous management, been rescued from what seemed certain disaster as a consequence of war, as well as in the fact that this enterprise has survived to form the nucleus of a still greater international maritime organization, with the return of peace. From beginning to end, the achievement in financial rehabilitation now stamped with judicial approval is one that reflects credit upon American commercial honesty, forethought, efficiency and patriotism.

Space Rates for Postal Service

NINETY PER CENT of the postal service of the United States, on Nov. 1, will come under an experimental test by which space rates and not weight rates will be paid to the railroads for transportation of all goods, save "closed-pouch matter." How far testimony from Canada, as to the fortunate workings of this standard, went

in converting the interstate commerce commission to willingness that the test should be made, under its supervision, it is difficult to say. Such testimony was, no doubt, influential. Conditions of business, living, and operation of carriers, are substantially the same in the two countries. Ottawa and Washington postal and railway officials have much the same problems to meet. Ottawa says that there never will be a return to the weight basis.

Congress, it will be noted, is likely to keep its hands off, while the experiment goes on. It will not object to a let-up. The pressure from the railroad managers has been steady and strong for rectification of what, by them, were affirmed to be gross injustices of the present system of payment, injustices that have greatly multiplied, as they say, since the parcel post was added to the national service. The railroads' representatives would prefer to retain the present standard of payment, that of weight; but they would have weighings far oftener than now, say once a year, instead of every four years. On the other hand, the postoffice department has not retreated from its contention that the substitution of the space basis for the weight basis, as the measure of pay, is fairer and more elastic, and will equitably distribute the postal traffic revenue among the carrying roads. The authorities claim that it will enable the government to use space paid for to its maximum; that it will do away with expensive and annoying weighings; and that it will enable the postal officials to meet fluctuations in the demand for service more promptly than is possible at present.

The public, which today is much concerned because of its dissatisfaction with the postal service as a whole, will get considerable comfort out of the thought that the interstate commerce commission has acted so quickly in a sensible way. It virtually has said to the department, Prove your case by a practical test; and, as the railroads urged reference of the issue to the interstate commerce commission, they have fallen in line.

Inter-American Law

THE Congress of the United States recently passed a federal bills-of-lading law that was sponsored by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, and that was backed by the American Bankers Association and the Pan-American high commission. Those persons best informed say, by this statute, simplification and unification of inter-American commercial law has been much advanced, as well as the facility and security with which general export business may be done. The law, in a way, represents a direct redemption of pledges made by the delegates of the United States, in joint action at the Buenos Aires conference of the high commission, last April. It was then agreed that the general plan of inter-American amity, commerce, and jurisprudence would be distinctly furthered if such a law were passed by each of the republics. Having acted, the United States is now in a better position to continue to advise effectively.

Possibly, had not Secretary McAdoo of the United States treasury department been present at the Buenos Aires conference, and shared in the deliberations of the high commission, the measure might not have been enacted so soon. But with his championship, and the known favor of the President of the United States for the general policy of identical laws governing methods of conducting inter-American trade, of which it is but a detail, the bill became law; and a fortunate beginning has been made, as those know best who have wrestled with the problems of exchange created by conditions as they have been. Conspicuous among champions of the new law have been the banking houses. They have fallen in, fully and intelligently, with the effort to promote inter-American commerce, and now they can act in a sound and uniform way in making loans on shipments. With this gain in credit-procuring facilities for the South and Central American buyer, business is likely to increase.

An injustice would be done the head of the treasury department if the impression were left that, in his efforts to promote ends agreed upon at the Buenos Aires conference of the high commission, he was oblivious to the domestic value of a uniform bills-of-lading law. Pioneers in the United States have been busy with legislatures, and have succeeded in getting a measure of uniform state legislation; but it has been slow work, and it has covered only a portion of the country. Now Congress has set its seal on the work already done, and by one decree has finished the undertaking. Manufacturers, bankers, shippers, and transportation line agents all will find the situation clarified. The movement of goods can be much more fluid, and the security of deals and of barter much more stable.

The Frontiers of Art

WHEN the museum of fine arts was opened in Cleveland, O., a journal published on the Atlantic seaboard that should have known better referred to the event as an incident "pushing westward the frontier of art." Whereupon, quite naturally, journals published in San Francisco, St. Louis and Minneapolis were stirred to dissent. They affirmed that appreciation of art, and encouragement of it by the purchase of artists' work and by training of young people in aesthetics were not confined to the region east of the Mississippi. They pointed to the fine privately owned and publicly supported collections of painting and sculpture to be found in cities of the middle and far West, special emphasis being put upon St. Louis' art museum, visited by more than 235,423 persons a year, supported by a municipal tax, and as much a part of the educational apparatus of the city as its public schools.

It is the peril of the older and more conservative region of any country that, with its own possessions increasing, it ceases to be aware of the acquisitions made by newer and more progressive sections. In this particular instance it is perhaps not altogether surprising that Boston and New York should still think that the frontier is about on the Cleveland meridian. So many of their citizens have never been west of the Alleghany that their

knowledge of the interior of the country is restricted, whether it be art or politics that is being appraised. The fact is that some of the art museums of the interior can safely challenge those of the East, when everything is taken into consideration, their relative ages, endowments, collections, and the practical use they make of their acquired wealth. Boston, for instance, never yet has risen to the altitude of St. Louis in popular support of the art museum and frank recognition of it as a fundamental part of a city's educational apparatus. Boston's museum does not compare with Chicago's in the service it renders to the masses of the people, and in the patronage which they, in turn, bestow upon it. Nor is the blame for this to be put upon the administrators of Boston's museum, who are quite willing to expand the service. Indeed, they are eager so to do. The inertia and the restriction of vision are elsewhere.

If the number of art museums in the East is larger, it is not surprising; nor is it at all strange that, in great centers like New York, where persons with fortunes made elsewhere go to live and to spend, facilities for the acquisition of works of art, gathered from all parts of the world, should be superior to those in inland communities where surplus wealth often is invested in productive industry. But the day of the monopoly of the East coast cities in fine public collections is past, and Buffalo, Toledo, Cleveland and Minneapolis, with their exhibits, prove it. Nor is this the only way of showing that the frontier line in art is difficult to define. The younger states of the interior and West are producing artists of originality and power, unspoiled by having passed through a stage of imitation and conventional training such as so often goes with education carried on in an ancient or comparatively old environment.

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street

WHO it was who first called her "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is not known. Such names have a way of beginning and getting about and being generally adopted without anyone knowing the why or the wherefore or the way of it. Anyway, so she is generally called in London, east of Temple Bar, not, it is true, by the full title as just set forth, but by the shorter, if still irreverent one, of "the Old Lady." Really no irreverence is meant; the last thing in the world that the City man feels for her is irreverence. Indeed, there is in his attitude towards her much reverence for her long and honorable career; much pride in her great wealth, and, withal, much affection for her thousand and one traditions and associations.

But here let it be said at once, for the sake of the stranger who has never walked down Cheapside, and come out on to that strange whirl of traffic, reviewed forever by the Iron Duke from his charger in front of the Royal Exchange, that the Old Lady is "the Bank." And if he would ask, What bank? then must needs be added "The Bank of England." Now the Bank is, above all things, a dignified building. It gives, moreover, to the ordinary passer-by, a strange impression of having big matters to attend to, and of attending to them continually. It seems glad that the traffic should roar around it; glad that hundreds and thousands should pass by its walls to and fro to business, back and forth on a thousand errands; but it has no eyes for these things. The Old Lady has definitely turned her back on Threadneedle street, and no window, high or low, is to be seen in her gray walls, from one end to the other.

Some seven years ago, a King was crowned in London. And for months before the great ceremony took place, London was furnishing itself for the occasion. Painters, everywhere, had the time of their lives. Great indeed were the doings in the City, and greater still out west. Houses that had maintained an honorably soiled appearance for decades past, bestirred themselves to be cleansed. Signs that no one suspected of existing, suddenly gleamed forth resplendent from the smoke of ages, and such a spring cleaning as never was was the order of the day, and of every day. The Mansion House was radiant with cleanliness, the Royal Exchange no less so, and so were all the other buildings in the region of "the Benk." The Old Lady herself alone seemed to take no notice. With her back to it all, she issued notes, did strange and mysterious things with "exchanges," gathered in bullion, and sent her wonderful messengers, of the claret-colored coats and silk hats, here, there and everywhere, un hurried.

It came to pass, however, one morning that those coming early to business saw men with ladders, buckets and brushes deploying themselves, a great and unaccustomed gang, along Threadneedle street. Some of them were cleaning out the dust of many decades which had piled up behind those iron railings, of prodigious thickness which run across all corners and embrasures of the bank; others were scraping the railings themselves; still others, furnished with great pots of paint, were preparing, indeed, had already begun, to paint them. And so, all through that day the work progressed, and scarcely one of the many thousands that passed that day but stopped to look, always with wonder, almost with incredulity, and often with comment. What was coming over her, anyway? They lived, indeed, in wonderful days. Who, at any time before, had seen such doings? There was no hurry about the work. The contract had evidently been of the most thorough character. There was no simple striving after the quick effect. Three good coats of paint were clearly guaranteed, but evidently before the first could be put on, the master painter was committed to many processes of scraping and polishing and fine lead painting.

So it went on, until, after many days, the work was complete, and from almost every point there glistened shiny black railings, the existence of which no one seemed ever to have noticed before. But that was not the end of it. The Old Lady had taken a look at her neighbors, and her heart had warmed towards them. She pondered the matter long and deeply; but the end of it was that after the painter came the electrician, and day after day, to the amazement of the passer-by, he drew lines of light all over the building and hoisted great emblems on every vantage point. So, "on the night"

when many hundreds of thousands invaded the accustomed quiet of the City, the Old Lady was a blaze of light. But that was seven years ago. Today, she has once more her back to everybody, and is working harder than ever; for indeed there is, today, much work for her to do.

Notes and Comments

IT WAS thoughtful of the University of Oxford in choosing John Bunyan as the subject for this year's Chancellor's Essay, to avoid all reference to disagreeable theological arguments, by confining the discussion to the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress" as a man of letters. The survey, at any rate, is a delightfully broad one, for Bunyan wrote some fifty-nine books, one of which is generally regarded as spurious. Of these books few people have read more than one, fewer still more than two or three, and when it comes to more than that, it is to be feared that the competitors for the prize will have the field entirely to themselves.

A POINT insisted upon by one of the speakers in a debate on the essayist at school, at the recent summer festival at Stratford-on-Avon, must be regarded as worthy of special emphasis. He urged that essay writing, to be good, must be sincere, but maintained that subjects were being continually given to boys and to examination candidates which were really above them altogether. There can be little doubt that both these contentions are true enough. The times reveal the results of much misdirected effort in this direction. School authorities are certainly learning wisdom, but there is still far too much of giving a boy, as a subject for an essay, a topic upon which he has nothing to say, and obliging him to say it.

THERE IS what old-fashioned people insist on calling "horse sense" in the remark of Charles J. Brand, of the United States agricultural department's office of markets and rural organizations, touching a matter of present popular discussion. "I don't know where the prices are going," says Mr. Brand, "and I don't see how some people get along. But I think it would be more profitable if most people would do less talking about the high cost of living and spend more time stopping the leaks and learning how to economize." This, it might be added, applies not only to the consumer, but to the producer and the middleman. It is time to drop some of the music and flowers in the restaurants, for example, and get down to food.

INDIANA, as a state, and its towns, as communities, are busy celebrating the end of an old and the beginning of a new era in commonwealth history. Happily, variety of method marks the centennial celebrations, and, let it be said with gratitude, much that is permanent in value will remain after the jubilation is over. For instance, in the town of Shortridge there will be found a bronze tablet telling of the fidelity of "James Biddy, Janitor," who for twenty-four years so did his humble work that pupils passing through the high school, and now prominent citizens, could say of him: "He dignified labor; for he had no master but his duty, had no comrade but truth, desired no approval but self-respect." Such honor too seldom is done to worthy men and women without whom places of assembly, of all kinds, would be far from tolerable.

A CERTAIN company in Philadelphia has been placing on the market a fabric which it calls "cilk" manufactured from mercerized Sea Island cotton. The fabric is attractive. There is, in fact, nothing the matter with it but the name, and there is nothing the matter with the name, except that it is so much like another name that the purchaser might be deceived. The federal trade commission, therefore, has forbidden the use of the name. Something that does not sound like "silk" will have to do. It is pleasing to find that the federal trade commission can be alert.

WHENEVER there are five Thursdays in November, a demand arises, in the United States for a change in the custom of appointing the last one as a day of Thanksgiving, state and national. There will be five Thursdays in November this year, and a movement is on foot for the fourth, rather than the last, to be named as Thanksgiving by the President and the governors, because the interval between November 30 and December 25 is too short for the Christmas shopping season. This question bears a strong resemblance to the inauguration day question, in that it is never brought up for serious consideration until it is too late for satisfactory discussion.

IT IS proposed, in Georgia, that its state-owned railroad shall be sold, and the proceeds used on state institutions. Georgia has an unusual opportunity to work out a problem of interest to the whole United States through the agency of its railroad. This opportunity should not be lost. The railroad ought to be made one of the first of the state's institutions, and, if rightly managed, it can be made to help all the others, and in perpetuity.

THE Marconi wireless station at San Francisco came into direct conversational communication, a few days ago, with a Japanese government wireless plant, at Ochiishi, 5800 miles away. Previously Honolulu relayed wireless messages between the two countries. This connection was in the nature of a test, and its success will, in the near future, render possible a direct radio electric service across the Pacific. Now that it is becoming so easy to converse between the continents and the hemispheres, the excuse for misunderstandings is becoming smaller and smaller.

THE promptly felt and swiftly expressed act of gratitude goes to the heart of the recipient, and cheers on-looking humanity. The University of Chicago has had many large gifts from successful, mature business men, and has rightly honored the donors. But it will always have a specially warm feeling for the young man, of the class of 1915, who has just given to the institution, which he calls "dear mother," the first \$1000 he has earned and saved. The case is the more interesting because this young man worked his way through the four years' course.